



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C07D 401/12, A61K 31/44, C07D 213/81, 251/46, 413/12, 409/12		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/18759 (43) International Publication Date: 6 April 2000 (06.04.00)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB99/03210</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 28 September 1999 (28.09.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 9821061.0 28 September 1998 (28.09.98) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CELLTECH THERAPEUTICS LIMITED [GB/GB]; 216 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4EN (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HEAD, John, Clifford [GB/GB]; 4 Dorchester Close, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 6RX (GB). PORTER, John, Robert [GB/GB]; 5 Farm Place, Henton, Chinnor, Oxfordshire OX9 4AD (GB). WARRELLOW, Graham, John [GB/GB]; Oakside, 4 Wieland Road, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3QU (GB). ARCHIBALD, Sarah, Catherine [GB/GB]; 5 College Glen, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 6BL (GB). HUTCHINSON, Brian, Woodside [GB/GB]; 148a Littlebrook Avenue, Burnham, Buckinghamshire SL2 2NE (GB).</p> <p>(74) Agent: MERCER, Christopher, Paul; Carpmaels & Ransford, 43 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1 2RA (GB).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: PHENYLALANINE DERIVATIVES AS ALPHA 4 INTEGRIN INHIBITORS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (1) </p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Phenylalanine derivatives of formula (1) are described in which: Ar¹ is an aromatic or heteroaromatic group; L¹ is a linker atom or group; R is a carboxylic acid or a derivative thereof; Ar² is an optionally substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic group; and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof. The compounds are able to inhibit the binding of $\alpha 4$ integrins to their ligands and are of use in the prophylaxis and treatment of immune or inflammatory disorders.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CII	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

PHENYLALANINE DERIVATIVES AS ALPHA 4 INTEGRIN INHIBITORS

This invention relates to a series of phenylalanine derivatives, to 5 compositions containing them, to processes for their preparation, and to their use in medicine.

Over the last few years it has become increasingly clear that the physical 10 interaction of inflammatory leukocytes with each other and other cells of the body plays an important role in regulating immune and inflammatory responses [Springer, T A. *Nature*, 346, 425, (1990); Springer, T. A. *Cell* 76, 301, (1994)]. Many of these interactions are mediated by specific cell surface molecules collectively referred to as cell adhesion molecules.

15 The adhesion molecules have been sub-divided into different groups on the basis of their structure. One family of adhesion molecules which is believed to play a particularly important role in regulating immune and inflammatory responses is the integrin family. This family of cell surface glycoproteins has a typical non-covalently linked heterodimer structure. At 20 least 14 different integrin alpha chains and 8 different integrin beta chains have been identified [Sonnenberg, A. *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology*, 184, 7, (1993)]. The members of the family are typically named according to their heterodimer composition although trivial nomenclature is widespread in this field. Thus the integrin termed $\alpha 4\beta 1$ 25 consists of the integrin alpha 4 chain associated with the integrin beta 1 chain, but is also widely referred to as Very Late Antigen 4 or VLA4. Not all of the potential pairings of integrin alpha and beta chains have yet been observed in nature and the integrin family has been subdivided into a number of subgroups based on the pairings that have been recognised 30 [Sonnenberg, A. *ibid*].

The importance of cell adhesion molecules in human leukocyte function 35 has been further highlighted by a genetic deficiency disease called Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency (LAD) in which one of the families of leukocyte integrins is not expressed [Marlin, S. D. *et al* *J. Exp. Med.* 164, 855 (1986)]. Patients with this disease have a reduced ability to recruit

leukocytes to inflammatory sites and suffer recurrent infections which in extreme cases may be fatal.

5 The potential to modify adhesion molecule function in such a way as to beneficially modulate immune and inflammatory responses has been extensively investigated in animal models using specific monoclonal antibodies that block various functions of these molecules [e.g. Issekutz, T. B. J. Immunol. 3394, (1992); Li, Z. *et al* Am. J. Physiol. 263, L723, (1992); Binns, R. M. *et al* J. Immunol. 157, 4094, (1996)]. A number of 10 monoclonal antibodies which block adhesion molecule function are currently being investigated for their therapeutic potential in human disease.

15 One particular integrin subgroup of interest involves the $\alpha 4$ chain which can pair with two different beta chains $\beta 1$ and $\beta 7$ [Sonnenberg, A. *ibid*]. The $\alpha 4\beta 1$ pairing occurs on many circulating leukocytes (for example lymphocytes, monocytes and eosinophils) although it is absent or only present at low levels on circulating neutrophils. $\alpha 4\beta 1$ binds to an adhesion molecule (Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 also known as VCAM-1) 20 frequently up-regulated on endothelial cells at sites of inflammation [Osborne, L. Cell, 62, 3, (1990)]. The molecule has also been shown to bind to at least three sites in the matrix molecule fibronectin [Humphries, M. J. *et al*. Ciba Foundation Symposium, 189, 177, (1995)]. Based on data obtained with monoclonal antibodies in animal models it is believed 25 that the interaction between $\alpha 4\beta 1$ and ligands on other cells and the extracellular matrix plays an important role in leukocyte migration and activation [Yednock, T. A. *et al*, Nature, 356, 63, (1992); Podolsky, D. K. *et al*. J. Clin. Invest. 92, 373, (1993); Abraham, W. M. *et al*. J. Clin. Invest. 93, 776, (1994)].

30 The integrin generated by the pairing of $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 7$ has been termed LPAM-1 [Holzmann, B and Weissman, I. EMBO J. 8, 1735, (1989)] and like $\alpha 4\beta 1$, binds to VCAM-1 and fibronectin. In addition, $\alpha 4\beta 7$ binds to an adhesion molecule believed to be involved in the homing of leukocytes to 35 mucosal tissue termed MAdCAM-1 [Berlin, C. *et al*, Cell, 74, 185, (1993)]. The interaction between $\alpha 4\beta 7$ and MAdCAM-1 may also be important at

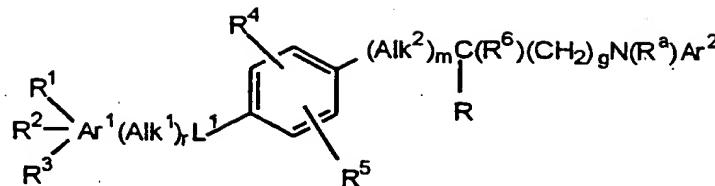
sites of inflammation outside of mucosal tissue [Yang, X-D. *et al*, PNAS, 91, 12604 (1994)].

Regions of the peptide sequence recognised by $\alpha 4\beta 1$ and $\alpha 4\beta 7$ when they bind to their ligands have been identified. $\alpha 4\beta 1$ seems to recognise LDV, IDA or REDV peptide sequences in fibronectin and a QIDSP sequence in VCAM-1 [Humphries, M. J. *et al*, *ibid*] whilst $\alpha 4\beta 7$ recognises a LDT sequence in MAdCAM-1 [Briskin, M. J. *et al*, J. Immunol. 156, 719, (1996)]. There have been several reports of inhibitors of these interactions being designed from modifications of these short peptide sequences [Cardarelli, P. M. *et al* J. Biol. Chem. 269, 18668, (1994); Shroff, H. N. Bioorganic. Med. Chem. Lett. 6, 2495, (1996); Vanderslice, P. J. Immunol. 158, 1710, (1997)]. It has also been reported that a short peptide sequence derived from the $\alpha 4\beta 1$ binding site in fibronectin can inhibit a contact hypersensitivity reaction in a trinitrochlorobenzene sensitised mouse [Ferguson, T. A. *et al*, PNAS 88, 8072, (1991)].

Since the alpha 4 subgroup of integrins are predominantly expressed on leukocytes their inhibition can be expected to be beneficial in a number of immune or inflammatory disease states. However, because of the ubiquitous distribution and wide range of functions performed by other members of the integrin family it is very important to be able to identify selective inhibitors of the alpha 4 subgroup.

We have now found a group of compounds which are potent and selective inhibitors of $\alpha 4$ integrins. Members of the group are able to inhibit $\alpha 4$ integrins such as $\alpha 4\beta 1$ and/or $\alpha 4\beta 7$ at concentrations at which they generally have no or minimal inhibitory action on α integrins of other subgroups. The compounds are thus of use in medicine, for example in the prophylaxis and treatment of immune or inflammatory disorders as described hereinafter.

Thus according to one aspect of the invention we provide a compound of formula (1)



(1)

wherein

Ar¹ is an aromatic or heteroaromatic group;

5 R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ which may be the same or different is each an atom or group -L²(Alk³)_tL³(R⁷)_u in which L² and L³ which may be the same or different is each a covalent bond or a linker atom or group, t is zero or the integer 1, u is an integer 1, 2 or 3, Alk³ is an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain and R⁷ is a hydrogen or halogen atom or a group selected from

10 alkyl, -OR⁸ [where R⁸ is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted alkyl group], -SR⁸, -NR⁸R⁹ [where R⁹ is as just defined for R⁸ and may be the same or different], -NO₂, -CN, -CO₂R⁸, -SO₃H, -SOR⁸, -SO₂R⁸, -OCO₂R⁸, -CONR⁸R⁹, -OCONR⁸R⁹, -CSNR⁸R⁹, -COR⁸, -OCOR⁸, -N(R⁸)COR⁹, -N(R⁸)CSR⁹, -SO₂N(R⁸)(R⁹), -N(R⁸)SO₂R⁹, -N(R⁸)CON(R⁹)(R¹⁰), [where

15 R¹⁰ is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted alkyl group] -N(R⁸)CSN(R⁹)(R¹⁰) or -N(R⁸)SO₂N(R⁹)(R¹⁰);

Alk¹ is an optionally substituted aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain;

L¹ is a covalent bond or a linker atom or group;

Alk² is a straight or branched alkylene chain;

20 m is zero or an integer 1;

R⁶ is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

r is zero or the integer 1;

R is a carboxylic acid (-CO₂H) or a derivative thereof;

R^a is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

25 g is zero or the integer 1;

Ar² is an optionally substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic group; and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

It will be appreciated that compounds of formula (1) may have one or more

30 chiral centres, and exist as enantiomers or diastereomers. The invention is to be understood to extend to all such enantiomers, diastereomers and mixtures thereof, including racemates. Formula (1) and the formulae

hereinafter are intended to represent all individual isomers and mixtures thereof, unless stated or shown otherwise.

5 In the compounds of formula (1), derivatives of the carboxylic acid group R include carboxylic acid esters and amides. Particular esters and amides include $-\text{CO}_2\text{Alk}^5$ and $-\text{CONR}^8\text{R}^9$ groups as described herein.

10 In general, the substituents R^1 , R^2 and R^3 in compounds of the invention may be positioned on any available carbon atom, or, when present, 15 nitrogen atom in the aromatic or heteroaromatic group represented by Ar^1 .

When Alk^1 is present in compounds of formula (1) as an optionally substituted aliphatic chain it may be an optionally substituted C₁₋₁₀ aliphatic chain. Particular examples include optionally substituted straight 15 or branched chain C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, or C₂₋₆ alkynyl chains.

Heteroaliphatic chains represented by Alk^1 include the aliphatic chains just described but with each chain additionally containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups. Particular 20 heteroatoms or groups include atoms or groups L^4 where L^4 is as defined above for L^1 when L^1 is a linker atom or group. Each L^4 atom or group may interrupt the aliphatic chain, or may be positioned at its terminal carbon atom to connect the chain to an adjoining atom or group.

25 Particular examples of aliphatic chains represented by Alk^1 include optionally substituted $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CHCH}-$, $-\text{CHCHCH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}-$, $-\text{CHCHCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHCHCH}_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHCH}-$, $-\text{CC}-$, $-\text{CCCH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CC}-$, $-\text{CCCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CCCH}_2-$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CC}-$ chains. Where appropriate each of said chains may be 30 optionally interrupted by one or two atoms and/or groups L^4 to form an optionally substituted heteroaliphatic chain. Particular examples include optionally substituted $-\text{L}^4\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{L}^4\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{L}^4(\text{CH}_2)_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{L}^4(\text{CH}_2)_2-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{L}^4\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{L}^4(\text{CH}_2)_3-$ and $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{L}^4(\text{CH}_2)_2-$ chains. The optional 35 substituents which may be present on aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chains

represented by Alk¹ include one, two, three or more substituents where each substituent may be the same or different and is selected from halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or C₁-6alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, thiol, C₁-6alkylthio e.g. methylthio or 5 ethylthio, amino or substituted amino groups. Substituted amino groups include -NHR¹² and -N(R¹²)₂ groups where R¹² is an optionally substituted straight or branched alkyl group as defined below for R¹¹. Where two R¹² groups are present these may be the same or different. Particular examples of substituted chains represented by Alk¹ include 10 those specific chains just described substituted by one, two, or three halogen atoms such as fluorine atoms, for example chains of the type -CH(CF₃)-, -C(CF₃)₂-, -CH₂CH(CF₃)-, -CH₂C(CF₃)₂-, -CH(CF₃)- and -C(CF₃)₂CH₂.

15 Alk² in the compounds of the invention may be for example a straight or branched C₁-3alkylene chain. Particular examples include -CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)- and -(CH₂)₂-.

When in the compounds of formula (1) L¹, L² and/or L³ is present as a 20 linker atom or group it may be any divalent linking atom or group. Particular examples include -O- or -S- atoms or -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -OC(O)-, -C(S)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂-, -N(R¹¹)- [where R¹¹ is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted alkyl group], -CON(R¹¹)-, -OC(O)N(R¹¹)-, -CSN(R¹¹)-, -N(R¹¹)CO-, -N(R¹¹)C(O)O-, -N(R¹¹)CS-, -S(O)₂N(R¹¹)-, 25 -N(R¹¹)S(O)₂-, -N(R¹¹)CON(R¹¹)-, -N(R¹¹)CSN(R¹¹)-, or -N(R¹¹)SO₂N(R¹¹)- groups. Where the linker group contains two R¹¹ substituents, these may be the same or different.

When R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and/or R¹¹ in the compounds of formula (1) is an 30 alkyl group it may be a straight or branched C₁-6alkyl group, e.g. a C₁-3alkyl group such as a methyl or ethyl group. Optional substituents which may be present on such groups include for example one, two or three substituents which may be the same or different selected from halogen atoms, for example fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or hydroxy 35 or C₁-6alkoxy e.g. methoxy or ethoxy groups.

When Alk^3 is present in the compounds of formula (1) as an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain it may be for example any of the above-mentioned C₁₋₁₀aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chains described for Alk^1 .

5 Halogen atoms represented by R⁷ in compounds of the invention include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine atoms.

Examples of the substituents represented by R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ in compounds of formula (1) include atoms or groups -L²Alk³L³R⁷, -L²Alk³R⁷, -L²R⁷, -Alk³R⁷ and -R⁷ wherein L², Alk³, L³ and R⁷ are as defined above. Particular examples of such substituents include -L²CH₂L³R⁷, -L²CH(CH₃)L³R⁷, -L²CH(CH₂)₂L³R⁷, -L²CH₂R⁷, -L²CH(CH₃)R⁷, -L²(CH₂)₂R⁷, -CH₂R⁷, -CH(CH₃)R⁷ and -(CH₂)₂R⁷ groups.

Thus each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ in compounds of the invention may be for example a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, e.g. a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, or a C₁-6alkyl, e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl or t-butyl, C₁-6alkylamino, e.g. methylamino or ethylamino, C₁-6hydroxyalkyl, e.g. hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl, carboxyC₁-6alkyl, e.g. carboxyethyl, C₁-6alkylthio e.g. methylthio or ethylthio, carboxyC₁-6alkylthio, e.g. carboxymethylthio, 2-carboxyethylthio or 3-carboxypropylthio, C₁-6alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, C₆-12arylC₁-6alkyloxy e.g. benzyloxy, hydroxyC₁-6alkoxy, e.g. 2-hydroxyethoxy, haloC₁-6alkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl, haloC₁-6alkoxy, e.g. trifluoromethoxy, C₁-6alkylamino, e.g. methylamino or ethylamino, amino (-NH₂), aminoC₁-6alkyl, e.g. aminomethyl or aminoethyl, C₁-6dialkylamino, e.g. dimethylamino or diethylamino, C₁-6alkylaminoC₁-6alkyl, e.g. ethylaminoethyl, C₁-6dialkylaminoC₁-6alkyl, e.g. diethylaminoethyl, aminoC₁-6alkoxy, e.g. aminoethoxy, C₁-6alkylaminoC₁-6alkoxy, e.g. methylaminoethoxy, C₁-6dialkylaminoC₁-6alkoxy, e.g. dimethylaminoethoxy, diethylaminoethoxy, diisopropylaminoethoxy, or dimethylaminopropoxy, nitro, cyano, amidino, hydroxyl (-OH), formyl [HC(O)-], carboxyl (-CO₂H), -CO₂Alk⁵ [where Alk⁵ is as defined below], C₁-6 alkanoyl e.g. acetyl, thiol (-SH), thioC₁-6alkyl, e.g. thiomethyl or thioethyl, thioC₁-6alkylC₆-12aryl e.g. thiobenzyl, sulphonyl (-SO₃H), C₁-6alkylsulphanyl e.g. methylsulphanyl, C₁-6

alkylsulphonyl, e.g. methylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl ($-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$), C₁₋₆ alkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. methylaminosulphonyl or ethylaminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonyl or diethylamino-sulphonyl, phenylaminosulphonyl, carboxamido ($-\text{CONH}_2$), C₁₋₆

5 alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. methylaminocarbonyl or ethylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonyl or diethylamino-carbonyl, aminoC₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. aminoethylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. diethylaminoethylamino-carbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonylamino, e.g.

10 methylaminocarbonylamino or ethylaminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkyl-aminocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonylamino or diethylamino-carbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminocabonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylamino-carbonylmethylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminothio-carbonylamino, e.g. methylaminothiocarbonylamino or ethylaminothio-15 carbonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminothiocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethyl-aminothiocarbonylamino or diethylaminothiocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkyl-aminothiocarbonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. ethylaminothiocarbonylmethyl-amino, C₁₋₆alkylsulphonylamino, e.g. methylsulphonylamino or ethylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylsulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylsulphonyl-20 amino or diethylsulphonylamino, aminosulphonylamino ($-\text{NHSO}_2\text{NH}_2$), C₁₋₆alkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. methylaminosulphonylamino or ethyl-aminosulphonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. dimethyl-aminosulphonylamino or diethylaminosulphonylamino, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. acetylamino, aminoC₁₋₆alkanoylamino e.g. aminoacetylamino, C₁₋₆

25 dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. dimethylaminoacetylamino, C₁₋₆ alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. acetylaminomethyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆ alkylamino, e.g. acetamidoethylamino, C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino, e.g. methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino or t-butoxycarbonylamino group.

30 Aromatic groups represented by the group Ar¹ and/or Ar² in compounds of the invention include for example monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring C₆₋₁₂ aromatic groups, such as phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 1- or 2-tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl or indenyl groups. Aromatic groups represented by the group Ar² may be optionally substituted by one, two, three or more R¹³ atoms or groups as defined below.

Heteroaromatic groups represented by the group Ar¹ and/or Ar² in the compounds of formula (1) include for example C₁₋₉ heteroaromatic groups containing for example one, two, three or four heteroatoms selected from 5 oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms. In general, the heteroaromatic groups may be for example monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring heteroaromatic groups. Monocyclic heteroaromatic groups include for example five- or six-membered heteroaromatic groups containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms. Bicyclic 10 heteroaromatic groups include for example eight- to thirteen-membered fused-ring heteroaromatic groups containing one, two or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms.

Particular examples of heteroaromatic groups of these types include 15 pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, N-C₁₋₆alkylimidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazole, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, benzofuryl, [2,3-dihydro]benzofuryl, 20 benzothienyl, benzotriazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzopyranyl, [3,4-dihydro]benzopyranyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pyrido[3,4-b]pyridyl, pyrido[3,2-b]pyridyl, pyrido[4,3-b]-pyridyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrazolyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, and 25 imidyl, e.g. succinimidyl, phthalimidyl, or naphthalimidyl such as 1,8-naphthalimidyl.

Optional substituents which may be present on the aromatic or heteroaromatic groups represented by Ar² include one, two, three or more 30 substituents, each selected from an atom or group R¹³ in which R¹³ is -R^{13a} or -Alk⁴(R^{13a})_m, where R^{13a} is a halogen atom, or an amino (-NH₂), substituted amino, nitro, cyano, amidino, hydroxyl (-OH), substituted 35 hydroxyl, formyl, carboxyl (-CO₂H), esterified carboxyl, thiol (-SH), substituted thiol, -COR¹⁴ [where R¹⁴ is an -Alk³(R^{13a})_m, aryl or heteroaryl group], -CSR¹⁴, -SO₃H, -SO₂R¹⁴, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NHR¹⁴, SO₂N(R¹⁴)₂, -CONH₂, -CSNH₂, -CONHR¹⁴, -CSNHR¹⁴, -CON[R¹⁴]₂, -CSN(R¹⁴)₂,

-N(R¹²)SO₂R¹⁴, -N(SO₂R¹⁴)₂, -NH²(R¹¹)SO₂NH₂, -N(R¹¹)SO₂NHR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)SO₂N(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)COR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)CON(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)CSN(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)CSR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)C(O)OR¹⁴, -SO₂NHet¹ [where Het¹ is an optionally substituted C₅-7cyclicamino group optionally containing one or more other -O- or -S- atoms or -N(R¹¹)-, -C(O)- or -C(S)- groups], -CONHet¹, -CSNHet¹, -N(R¹¹)SO₂NHet¹, -N(R¹¹)CONHet¹, -N(R¹¹)CSNHet¹, -Het², [where Het² is an optionally substituted monocyclic C₅-7carbocyclic group optionally containing one or more -O- or -S- atoms or -N(R¹¹)-, -C(O)- or -C(S)- groups] -SO₂N(R¹¹)Het², -CON(R¹¹)Het², -CSN(R¹¹)Het², -N(R¹¹)CON(R¹¹)Het², -N(R¹¹)CSN(R¹¹)Het², aryl or heteroaryl group; Alk⁴ is a straight or branched C₁-6alkylene, C₂-6alkenylene or C₂-6alkynylene chain, optionally interrupted by one, two or three -O- or -S- atoms or -S(O)_n [where n is an integer 1 or 2] or -N(R¹⁵)- groups [where R¹⁵ is a hydrogen atom or C₁-6alkyl, e.g. methyl or ethyl group]; and m is zero or an integer 1, 2 or 3. It will be appreciated that when two R¹¹ or R¹⁴ groups are present in one of the above substituents, the R¹¹ or R¹⁴ groups may be the same or different.

When in the group -Alk⁴(R^{13a})_m m is an integer 1, 2 or 3, it is to be understood that the substituent or substituents R^{13a} may be present on any suitable carbon atom in -Alk⁴. Where more than one R^{13a} substituent is present these may be the same or different and may be present on the same or different atom in -Alk⁴. Clearly, when m is zero and no substituent R^{13a} is present the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene chain represented by Alk⁴ becomes an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group.

When R^{13a} is a substituted amino group it may be for example a group -NHR¹⁴ [where R¹⁴ is as defined above] or a group -N(R¹⁴)₂ wherein each R¹⁴ group is the same or different.

When R^{13a} is a halogen atom it may be for example a fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine atom.

When R^{13a} is a substituted hydroxyl or substituted thiol group it may be for example a group -OR¹⁴ or a -SR¹⁴ or -SC(=NH)NH₂ group respectively.

Esterified carboxyl groups represented by the group R^{13a} include groups of formula -CO₂Alk⁵ wherein Alk⁵ is a straight or branched, optionally substituted C₁₋₈alkyl group such as a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl or t-butyl group; a C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₈alkyl group such as an optionally substituted benzyl, phenylethyl, phenylpropyl, 1-naphthylmethyl or 2-naphthylmethyl group; a C₆₋₁₂aryl group such as an optionally substituted phenyl, 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl group; a C₆₋₁₂aryloxyC₁₋₈alkyl group such as an optionally substituted phenoxyethyl, phenoxyethyl, 1-naphthyl-oxymethyl, or 2-naphthyoxyethyl group; an optionally substituted C₁₋₈alkanoyloxyC₁₋₈alkyl group, such as a pivaloyloxyethyl, propionyloxyethyl or propionyloxypropyl group; or a C₆₋₁₂aroyloxyC₁₋₈alkyl group such as an optionally substituted benzyloxyethyl or benzyloxy-propyl group. Optional substituents present on the Alk⁵ group include R^{13a} substituents described above.

When Alk⁴ is present in or as a substituent it may be for example a methylene, ethylene, n-propylene, i-propylene, n-butylene, i-butylene, s-butylene, t-butylene, ethylene, 2-propenylene, 2-butenylene, 3-20 butenylene, ethynylene, 2-propynylene, 2-butynylene or 3-butynylene chain, optionally interrupted by one, two, or three -O- or -S-, atoms or -S(O)-, -S(O)₂- or -N(R¹²)- groups.

Aryl or heteroaryl groups represented by the groups R^{13a} or R¹⁴ include 25 mono- or bicyclic optionally substituted C₆₋₁₂ aromatic or C₁₋₉ heteroaromatic groups as described above for the group Ar². The aromatic and heteroaromatic groups may be attached to the remainder of the compound of formula (1) by any carbon or hetero e.g. nitrogen atom as appropriate.

30 When -NHet¹ or -Het² forms part of a substituent R¹³ each may be for example an optionally substituted pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperidinyl or thiazolidinyl group. Additionally Het² may represent for example, an optionally substituted cyclopentyl or 35 cyclohexyl group. Optional substituents which may be present on -NHet¹ or -Het² include those R⁷ substituents described above.

Particularly useful atoms or groups represented by R¹³ include fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or C₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl or t-butyl, optionally substituted phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, 5 pyrrolyl, furyl, thiazolyl, or thienyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, C₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylamino or ethylamino, C₁₋₆hydroxyalkyl, e.g. hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl, carboxyC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. carboxyethyl, C₁₋₆alkylthio e.g. methylthio or ethylthio, carboxyC₁₋₆alkylthio, e.g. carboxymethylthio, 2-carboxyethylthio or 3-carboxy-10 propylthio, C₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. 2-hydroxyethoxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, pyridyloxy, thiazolyoxy, phenylthio or pyridylthio, C₅₋₇cycloalkoxy, e.g. cyclopentyloxy, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl, haloC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. trifluoromethoxy, C₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylamino or ethylamino or propylamino, optionally 15 substituted C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. benzylamino, fluorobenzylamino or hydroxyphenylethylamino, amino (-NH₂), aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. aminomethyl or aminoethyl, C₁₋₆dialkylamino, e.g. dimethylamino or diethylamino, aminoC₁₋₆alkylamino e.g. aminomethylamino, aminoethylamino or aminopropylamino, Het¹NC₁₋₆alkylamino e.g. 20 morpholinopropylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. ethylaminoethyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. diethylaminoethyl, aminoC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. aminoethoxy, C₁₋₆alkylaminoC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. methylaminoethoxy, C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. dimethylaminoethoxy, diethylaminoethoxy, diisopropylaminoethoxy, or dimethylaminopropoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkylamino, 25 e.g. hydroxyethylamino, hydroxypropylamino or hydroxybutylamino, imido, such as phthalimido or naphthalimido, e.g. 1,8-naphthalimido, nitro, cyano, amidino, hydroxyl (-OH), formyl [HC(O)-], carboxyl (-CO₂H), -CO₂Alk⁵ [where Alk⁵ is as defined above], C₁₋₆ alkanoyl e.g. acetyl, propyryl or butyryl, optionally substituted benzoyl, thiol (-SH), thioC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. 30 thiomethyl or thioethyl, -SC(=NH)NH₂, sulphonyl (-SO₃H), C₁₋₆alkylsulphonyl, e.g. methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl or propylsulphonyl, C₁₋₆alkylsulphonyl, e.g. methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl, propylsulphonyl, hexylsulphonyl or isobutylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl (-SO₂NH₂), C₁₋₆alkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. methylaminosulphonyl, ethylaminosulphonyl or 35 propylaminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonyl or diethylaminosulphonyl, optionally substituted phenylaminosulphonyl or diethylaminosulphonyl, optionally substituted phenylaminosulphonyl.

sulphonyl, carboxamido (-CONH₂), C₁-6alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl or propylaminocarbonyl, C₁-6dialkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl or dipropylaminocarbonyl, aminoC₁-6alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. aminoethylaminocarbonyl, C₁-6 dialkylaminoC₁-6alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. diethylaminoethylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, C₁-6alkylaminocarbonyl-amino, e.g. methylaminocarbonylamino or ethylaminocarbonylamino, C₁-6dialkylaminocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonylamino or diethylaminocarbonylamino, C₁-6alkylaminocarbonylC₁-6alkylamino, e.g. 5 methylaminocarbonylmethylamino, aminothiocarbonylamino, C₁-6alkylaminothiocarbonylamino, e.g. methylaminothiocarbonylamino or ethylaminothiocarbonylamino, C₁-6 dialkylaminothiocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminothiocarbonylamino or diethylaminothiocarbonylamino, C₁-6alkylaminothiocarbonylC₁-6alkylamino, e.g. ethylaminothiocarbonylmethylamino, -CONHC(=NH)NH₂, C₁-6alkylsulphonylamino, e.g. methylsulphonylamino or ethylsulphonylamino, C₁-6dialkylsulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylsulphonylamino or diethylsulphonylamino, optionally substituted phenylsulphonylamino, aminosulphonylamino (-NHSO₂NH₂), C₁-6alkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. methylaminosulphonylamino or ethylaminosulphonylamino, C₁-6dialkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonylamino or diethylaminosulphonylamino, optionally substituted morpholine-sulphonylamino or morpholinesulphonylC₁-6alkyl-amino, optionally substituted phenylaminosulphonylamino, C₁-6alkanoylamino, e.g. acetylamino, aminoC₁-6alkanoylamino e.g. aminoacetylamino, C₁-6dialkylaminoC₁-6alkylamino, e.g. dimethylaminoacetylamino, C₁-6 alkanoyl-aminoC₁-6alkyl, e.g. acetylaminomethyl, C₁-6alkanoylaminoC₁-6 alkylamino, e.g. acetamidoethylamino, C₁-6alkyloxycarbonylamino, e.g. methoxy-carbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino or t-butoxycarbonylamino or 10 optionally substituted benzylxy, pyridylmethoxy, thiazolylmethoxy, 15 benzylxy, benzylxy, pyridylmethyliothio or thiazolylmethyliothio groups.

Where desired, two R¹³ substituents may be linked together to form a 35 cyclic group such as a cyclic ether, e.g. a C₁-6alkylenedioxy group such as methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy.

It will be appreciated that where two or more R^{13} substituents are present, these need not necessarily be the same atoms and/or groups. In general, the substituent(s) may be present at any available ring position in the 5 aromatic or heteroaromatic group represented by Ar^2 .

The presence of certain substituents in the compounds of formula (1) may enable salts of the compounds to be formed. Suitable salts include 10 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for example acid addition salts derived from inorganic or organic acids, and salts derived from inorganic and organic bases.

15 Acid addition salts include hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, hydroiodides, alkylsulphonates, e.g. methanesulphonates, ethanesulphonates, or isothionates, arylsulphonates, e.g. p-toluenesulphonates, besylates or napsylates, phosphates, sulphates, hydrogen sulphates, acetates, trifluoroacetates, propionates, citrates, maleates, fumarates, malonates, succinates, lactates, oxalates, tartrates and benzoates.

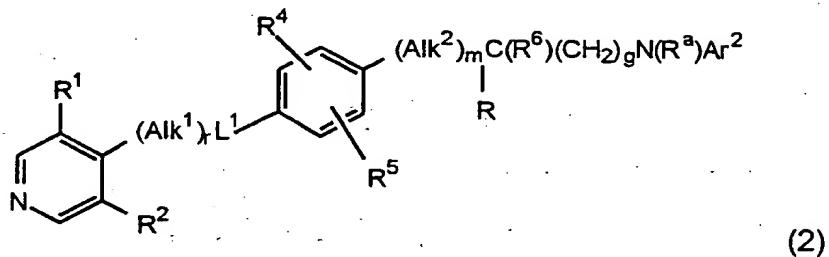
20 Salts derived from inorganic or organic bases include alkali metal salts such as sodium or potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as magnesium or calcium salts, and organic amine salts such as morpholine, piperidine, dimethylamine or diethylamine salts.

25 Particularly useful salts of compounds according to the invention include pharmaceutically acceptable salts, especially acid addition pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

30 One particular class of compounds of formula (1) is that wherein g is zero. In the compounds according to the invention the group Ar^1 is preferably a phenyl or monocyclic heteroaromatic group. Particularly useful groups of this type are five- or six-membered heteroaromatic groups as described previously, especially five- or six-membered heteroaromatic groups 35 containing one or two heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur or

nitrogen atoms. Nitrogen-containing groups are especially useful, particularly pyridyl or pyrimidinyl groups.

5 A particularly useful group of compounds according to the invention has the formula (2):



10 wherein R¹ and R², which may be the same or different is each an atom or group -L²(Alk³)_tL³(R⁷)_u in which L², Alk³, t, L³, R⁷ and u are as defined for formula (1) provided that R¹ and R² are not both hydrogen atoms; Alk¹, Alk², m, r, g, L¹, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R^a, Ar² and R are as defined for formula (1); and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

15 R¹ and R² in compounds of formula (2) and in general in compounds of formula (1) is each preferably as particularly described above for compounds of formula (1), other than a hydrogen atom. Particularly useful R¹ and R² substituents include halogen atoms, especially fluorine or 20 chlorine atoms, or methyl, halomethyl, especially -CF₃, -CHF₂ or -CH₂F, methoxy or halomethoxy, especially -OCF₃, -OCHF₂ or -OCH₂F groups.

R³ in compounds of the invention is in particular a hydrogen atom.

25 R in the compounds of formulae (1) and (2) is preferably a -CO₂H group.

When present, the aliphatic chain represented by Alk¹ in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) is preferably a -CH₂- chain.

30 In general in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) -(Alk¹)_tL¹- is preferably -CH₂O- or -CON(R¹¹)-. A particularly useful group is -CONH-.

In compounds of formulae (1) and (2) m is preferably 1 and Alk² is preferably -CH₂-; g in these compounds is preferably zero.

- 5 R⁴ and R⁵ in the compounds of formulae (1) and (2) may be the same or different and is each preferably a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro, cyano or -NR⁸R⁹ group.
- 10 R⁶ and R^a in the compounds of formulae (1) and (2) is each preferably a hydrogen atom.

Particularly useful classes of compounds according to the invention are those wherein Ar² is an optionally substituted monocyclic aromatic or heteroaromatic group. One especially useful aromatic group when represented by Ar² is phenyl. Especially useful heteroaromatic groups represented by Ar² include optionally substituted monocyclic nitrogen-containing heteroaromatic groups, particularly optionally substituted pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl groups. Where the group is a triazinyl group it is preferably a 1,3,5 triazine.

- 20 Optional substituents which may be present on preferred Ar² aromatic or heteroaromatic groups include for example one or two substituents selected from those R¹³ substituents described above.
- 25 Particularly useful R¹³ substituents of these types include a halogen atom, especially fluorine or chlorine, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, optionally substituted piperidinyl, especially piperidinyl or 4-carboxypiperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, optionally substituted piperazinyl, especially t-butylloxycarbonylpiperazinyl, thioC₁-6alkyl, especially thiomethyl, thioethyl or thiopropyl, optionally substituted thiobenzyl, especially thiobenzyl, haloC₁-6alkyl, especially trifluoromethyl, C₁-6alkyloxy, especially methoxy, ethoxy or propoxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy, especially benzyloxy, haloC₁-6alkyloxy, especially trifluoromethoxy and difluoromethoxy, C₁-6alkylamino, especially methylamino, ethylamino or propylamino, C₁-6dialkylamino, especially dimethylamino or diethylamino, optionally substituted C₆-12arylc₁-6alkylamino, especially benzylamino, 4-substituted
- 30
- 35

benzyl, especially 4-fluorobenzylamino or 4-hydroxyphenylethylamino, aminoalkylamino, especially 3-aminopropylamino, Het¹NC₁₋₆alkylamino, especially 3-morpholinopropylamino, optionally substituted phenoxy, especially phenoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkylamino, especially 2-hydroxyethyl-
5 amino, 3-hydroxypropylamino and 3-hydroxybutylamino, nitro, carboxyl, -CO₂Alk⁵ [where R⁵ is as defined above], especially carboxymethyl and carboxyethyl, carboxamido, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, especially methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl and propylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminocarbonyl, especially dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethyl-
10 aminocarbonyl or dipropylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyl, especially acetyl, propyryl or butyryl, optionally substituted benzoyl, especially benzoyl, C₁₋₆alkylsulphanyl, especially methylsulphanyl, ethylsulphanyl or propylsulphanyl, C₁₋₆alkylsulphonyl, especially methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl, propylsulphonyl, hexylsulphonyl or isobutylsulphonyl, C₁₋₆alkylaminosulphonyl, especially ethylaminosulfonyl or propylaminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonyl, especially diethylaminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, especially methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl or propylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminocarbonyl, especially dimethylaminocarbonyl or diethylaminocarbonyl.

20

Particularly useful Alk⁴ groups when present in compounds of the invention include -CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, -(CH₂)₂CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)CH₂- and -(CH₂)₃CH₂- groups.

25 Particulary useful compounds of the invention include:

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

30 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

35 S-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-methylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

5 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-methylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-(2-hydroxyethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-(4-carboxypiperidinyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-piperazinyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

10 15 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methyl-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-benzylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-carboxy-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
20 25 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-chloropyridazin-3-yl-amino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphonylpyrazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;
3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphonylbenzeneamino)propanoic acid;
3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylsulphonylpyridin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;
3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-4-propylsulphonylpyridin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

30 35 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-4-trifluoromethylpyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloro-1-oxidopyridino-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylaminoamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-methoxy-6-(3-hydroxypropylamino)1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid;

and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

Compounds according to the invention are potent and selective inhibitors of $\alpha 4$ integrins. The ability of the compounds to act in this way may be
5 simply determined by employing tests such as those described in the Examples hereinafter.

The compounds are of use in modulating cell adhesion and in particular
are of use in the prophylaxis and treatment of diseases or disorders
10 involving inflammation in which the extravasation of leukocytes plays a role
and the invention extends to such a use and to the use of the compounds
for the manufacture of a medicament for treating such diseases or
disorders.

15 Diseases or disorders of this type include inflammatory arthritis such as
rheumatoid arthritis vasculitis or polydermatomyositis, multiple sclerosis,
allograft rejection, diabetes, inflammatory dermatoses such as psoriasis or
dermatitis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease.

20 For the prophylaxis or treatment of disease the compounds according to
the invention may be administered as pharmaceutical compositions, and
according to a further aspect of the invention we provide a pharmaceutical
composition which comprises a compound of formula (1) together with one
or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents.

25 Pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may take a form
suitable for oral, buccal, parenteral, nasal, topical or rectal administration,
or a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation.

30 For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the
form of, for example, tablets, lozenges or capsules prepared by
conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as
binding agents (e.g. pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g. lactose, microcrystalline
35 cellulose or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g. magnesium
stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g. potato starch or sodium

glycollate); or wetting agents (e.g. sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution

5 with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles and preservatives. The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavouring, colouring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

10

Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

15 For buccal administration the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

The compounds for formula (1) may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection e.g. by bolus injection or infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g. in glass ampoule

20 or multi dose containers, e.g. glass vials. The compositions for injection may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilising, preserving and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable

25 vehicle, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

In addition to the formulations described above, the compounds of formula (1) may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation or by intramuscular

30 injection.

For nasal administration or administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation for pressurised packs or a nebuliser,

35 with the use of suitable propellant, e.g. dichlorodifluoromethane, trichloro-

fluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas or mixture of gases.

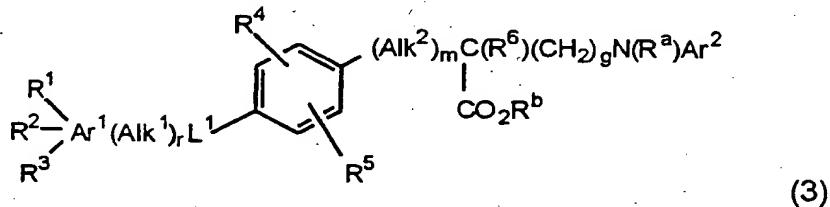
5 The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack or dispensing device may be accompanied by instructions for administration.

10 The quantity of a compound of the invention required for the prophylaxis or treatment of a particular condition will vary depending on the compound chosen, and the condition of the patient to be treated. In general, however, daily dosages may range from around 100ng/kg to 100mg/kg e.g. around 0.01mg/kg to 40mg/kg body weight for oral or buccal administration, from around 10ng/kg to 50mg/kg body weight for parenteral administration and around 0.05mg to around 1000mg e.g. around 0.5mg to around 1000mg for nasal administration or administration by inhalation or insufflation.

15 The compounds of the invention may be prepared by a number of processes as generally described below and more specifically in the Examples hereinafter. In the following process description, the symbols R¹-R⁶, Ar¹, L¹, Alk¹, Alk², m, r, g, Ar², R^a and R when used in the formulae depicted are to be understood to represent those groups described above in relation to formula (1) unless otherwise indicated. In 20 the reactions described below, it may be necessary to protect reactive functional groups, for example hydroxy, amino, thio or carboxy groups, where these are desired in the final product, to avoid their unwanted participation in the reactions. Conventional protecting groups may be used in accordance with standard practice [see, for example, Green, T. W. in 25 "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", John Wiley and Sons, 1991]. In some instances, deprotection may be the final step in the synthesis of a compound of formula (1) and the processes according to the invention described hereinafter are to be understood to extend to such removal of 30 protecting groups. For convenience the processes described below all refer to a preparation of a compound of formula (1) but clearly the 35 description applies equally to the preparation of compounds of formula (2).

Thus according to a further aspect of the invention, a compound of formula (1) in which R is a $\text{-CO}_2\text{H}$ group may be obtained by hydrolysis of an ester of formula (3):

5



where R^b is an alkyl group, for example a C₁₋₆alkyl group as described above.

10

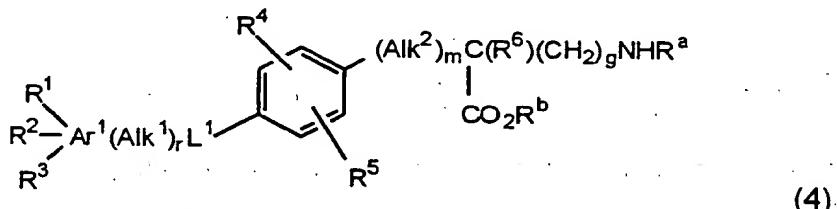
The hydrolysis may be performed using either an acid or a base depending on the nature of R^b , for example an organic acid such as trifluoroacetic acid or an inorganic base such as lithium or potassium hydroxide optionally in an aqueous organic solvent such as an amide, e.g.

15

a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide, an ether, e.g. a cyclic ether such as tetrahydrofuran or dioxane or an alcohol, e.g. methanol at around ambient temperature. Where desired, mixtures of such solvents may be used.

20

Esters of formula (3) may be prepared by coupling an amine of formula (4):



25

or a salt thereof with a reagent Ar^2X^1 where X^1 is a leaving group. Particular leaving groups represented by X^1 include for example halogen atoms such as fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms or sulphonyloxy groups such as a methylsulphonyloxy group.

The coupling reaction may be performed using standard conditions for reactions of this type. Thus for example the reaction may be carried out in a solvent, for example an alcohol, e.g. methanol or ethanol, at a

5 temperature from around ambient to the reflux temperature, optionally in the presence of a base, e.g. an organic base such as an amine, e.g. triethylamine or N,N-diisopropylethylamine, or a cyclic amine, such as N-methylmorpholine or pyridine.

10 In a further example compounds of formula (4) [R^a , R^6 are H, g is zero] can be converted into compounds of formula (5) by treatment with nitrous acid, or isoamyl nitrite in the presence of an acid source, for example acetic acid, in a halogenated hydrocarbon e.g. dichloromethane or chloroform at a temperature from ambient temperature to 60°C.

15

Chemical structure (5) is shown below:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{R}^4 \\
 | \\
 \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \text{---} \text{C}=\text{N} \\
 | \quad | \\
 \text{R}^5 \quad (\text{Alk}^2)_m \text{C}=\text{N} \\
 | \\
 \text{CO}_2 \text{R}^b
 \end{array}$$
(5)

Esters of formula (3) can be obtained from diazo compounds of formula (5) by reaction with amines of formula $\text{Ar}^2 \text{R}^a \text{NH}$ optionally in the presence of a catalyst, for example a rhodium (II) catalyst, for example rhodium (II) acetate dimer, a copper (II) catalyst, for example copper (II) acetate or a palladium (II) catalyst, for example palladium (II) acetate in an organic solvent, e.g. toluene, at a temperature from around ambient to the reflux temperature.

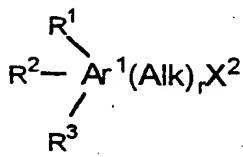
25 Where desired, compounds of formula (4) may be linked to a suitable solid support, for example via their carboxylate group (R^b is H), and subsequently converted to compounds of formula (1) linked to the solid support via the methods just described. Displacement from the resin by

30 any convenient method for example by cleavage using an acid such as trifluoroacetic acid, then gives the desired compound of formula (1).

Particular examples of such solid-phase syntheses are given in the Examples herein.

The amines of formula (4) may be obtained from simpler, known compounds by one or more standard synthetic methods employing C-C bond formation substitution, 1,4-addition, oxidation, reduction or cleavage reactions. Particular C-C bond forming reactions include the Horner-Emmons and Wittig reactions. Particular substitution approaches include conventional alkylation, arylation, heteroarylation, acylation, thioacetylation, halogenation, sulphonylation, nitration, formylation and coupling procedures. It will be appreciated that these methods may also be used to obtain or modify other compounds of formulae (1) and (2) where appropriate functional groups exist in these compounds. Additionally, although a number of the intermediates Ar^2X^1 for use in the coupling reaction described above are known, others can be derived therefrom using these standard synthetic methods.

Thus compounds of the invention and intermediates thereto may be prepared by alkylation, arylation or heteroarylation. For example, compounds containing a $-L^1H$, $-L^2H$, or $-L^3H$ group (where L^1 , L^2 and L^3 is each a linker atom or group) may be treated with an alkylating agent:



, $(R^7)_u L^3 Alk^3 t X^2$ or $R^7 a X^2$ respectively in which X^2 is a leaving atom or group such as a halogen atom, e.g. a fluorine, bromine, iodine or chlorine atom or a sulphonyloxy group such as an alkylsulphonyloxy, e.g. trifluoromethylsulphonyloxy or arylsulphonyloxy, e.g. p-toluenesulphonyloxy group, and $R^7 a$ is an alkyl group.

The reaction may be carried out in the presence of a base such as a carbonate, e.g. caesium or potassium carbonate, an alkoxide, e.g. potassium t-butoxide, or a hydride, e.g. sodium hydride, in a dipolar aprotic solvent such as an amide, e.g. a substituted amide such as

dimethylformamide or an ether, e.g. a cyclic ether such as tetrahydrofuran.

In another example, compounds containing a -L¹H, -L²H or -L³H group as defined above may be functionalised by acylation or thioacetylation, for example by reaction with one of the alkylating agents just described but in which X² is replaced by a -C(O)X³, C(S)X³, -N(R⁸)COX³ or -N(R⁸)C(S)X³ group in which X³ is a leaving atom or group as described for X². The reaction may be performed in the presence of a base, such as a hydride, e.g. sodium hydride or an amine, e.g. triethylamine or N-methylmorpholine, in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane or carbon tetrachloride or an amide, e.g. dimethylformamide, at for example ambient temperature. Alternatively, the acylation or thioacetylation may be carried out under the same conditions with an acid or thioacid (for example one of the alkylating agents described above in which X² is replaced by a -CO₂H or -COSH group) in the presence of a condensing agent, for example a diimide such as 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide or N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, advantageously in the presence of a catalyst such as a N-hydroxy compound e.g. a N-hydroxytriazole such as 1-hydroxybenzotriazole. Alternatively the acid may be reacted with a chloroformate, for example ethylchloroformate, prior to the desired acylation reaction

In a further example compounds may be obtained by sulphonylation of a compound containing an -OH group by reaction with one of the above alkylating agents but in which X² is replaced by a -S(O)Hal or -SO₂Hal group in which Hal is a halogen atom such as chlorine atom] in the presence of a base, for example an inorganic base such as sodium hydride in a solvent such as an amide, e.g. a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide at for example ambient temperature.

In another example, compounds containing a -L¹H, -L²H or -L³H group as defined above may be coupled with one of the alkylation agents just described but in which X² is replaced by an -OH group in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran in the presence of a phosphine, e.g. triphenylphosphine and an activator such as diethyl, diisopropyl- or dimethylazodicarboxylate.

In a further example, ester groups $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^8$ or $-\text{CO}_2\text{Alk}^5$ in the compounds may be converted to the corresponding acid $[-\text{CO}_2\text{H}]$ by acid- or base-catalysed hydrolysis depending on the nature of the groups R^8 or Alk^5 .

5 Acid- or base-catalysed hydrolysis may be achieved for example by treatment with an organic or inorganic acid, e.g. trifluoroacetic acid in an aqueous solvent or a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid in a solvent such as dioxan or an alkali metal hydroxide, e.g. lithium hydroxide in an aqueous alcohol, e.g. aqueous methanol.

10 In a further example, $-\text{OR}^8$ or $-\text{OR}^{14}$ groups [where R^8 or R^{14} each represents an alkyl group such as methyl group] in compounds of formula (1) may be cleaved to the corresponding alcohol $-\text{OH}$ by reaction with boron tribromide in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane at a low temperature, e.g. around -78°C .

15 Alcohol $[-\text{OH}]$ groups may also be obtained by hydrogenation of a corresponding $-\text{OCH}_2\text{R}^{14}$ group (where R^{14} is an aryl group) using a metal catalyst, for example palladium on a support such as carbon in a solvent such as ethanol in the presence of ammonium formate, cyclohexadiene or hydrogen, from around ambient to the reflux temperature. In another example, $-\text{OH}$ groups may be generated from the corresponding ester $[-\text{CO}_2\text{Alk}^5$ or $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^8]$ or aldehyde $[-\text{CHO}]$ by reduction, using for example a complex metal hydride such as lithium aluminium hydride or sodium borohydride in a solvent such as methanol.

20 In another example, alcohol $-\text{OH}$ groups in the compounds may be converted to a corresponding $-\text{OR}^8$ group by coupling with a reagent R^8OH in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran in the presence of a phosphine, e.g. triphenylphosphine and an activator such as diethyl-, diisopropyl-, or dimethylazodicarboxylate.

25 Aminosulphonylamino $[-\text{NHSO}_2\text{NH}_2]$ groups in the compounds may be obtained, in another example, by reaction of a corresponding amine $[-\text{NH}_2]$ with sulphamide in the presence of an organic base such as pyridine at an elevated temperature, e.g. the reflux temperature.

In a further example amine (-NH₂) groups may be alkylated using a reductive alkylation process employing an aldehyde and a borohydride, for example sodium triacetoxyborohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride, in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane, a ketone such as acetone, or an alcohol, e.g. ethanol, where necessary in the presence of an acid such as acetic acid at around ambient temperature.

5 10 In a further example, amine [-NH₂] groups in compounds of formula (1) may be obtained by hydrolysis from a corresponding imide by reaction with hydrazine in a solvent such as an alcohol, e.g. ethanol at ambient temperature.

15 20 In another example, a nitro [-NO₂] group may be reduced to an amine [-NH₂], for example by catalytic hydrogenation using for example hydrogen in the presence of a metal catalyst, for example palladium on a support such as carbon in a solvent such as an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran or an alcohol e.g. methanol, or by chemical reduction using for example a metal, e.g. tin or iron, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid.

Aromatic halogen substituents in the compounds may be subjected to halogen-metal exchange with a base, for example a lithium base such as n-butyl or t-butyl lithium, optionally at a low temperature, e.g. around 25 -78°C, in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran and then quenched with an electrophile to introduce a desired substituent. Thus, for example, a formyl group may be introduced by using dimethylformamide as the electrophile; a thiomethyl group may be introduced by using dimethyldisulphide as the electrophile.

30 35 In another example, sulphur atoms in the compounds, for example when present in a linker group L¹, L² or L³ may be oxidised to the corresponding sulphoxide or sulphone using an oxidising agent such as a peroxy acid, e.g. 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid, in an inert solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane, at around ambient temperature.

N-oxides of compounds of formula (1) may be prepared for example by oxidation of the corresponding nitrogen base using an oxidising agent such as hydrogen peroxide in the presence of an acid such as acetic acid, at an elevated temperature, for example around 70°C to 80°C, or alternatively

5 by reaction with a peracid such as peracetic acid in a solvent, e.g. dichloromethane, at ambient temperature.

Salts of compounds of formula (1) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (1) with an appropriate base in a suitable solvent or

10 mixture of solvents e.g. an organic solvent such as an ether e.g. diethylether, or an alcohol, e.g. ethanol using conventional procedures.

Where it is desired to obtain a particular enantiomer of a compound of formula (1) this may be produced from a corresponding mixture of

15 enantiomers using any suitable conventional procedure for resolving enantiomers.

Thus for example diastereomeric derivatives, e.g. salts, may be produced by reaction of a mixture of enantiomers of formula (1) e.g. a racemate, and

20 an appropriate chiral compound, e.g. a chiral base. The diastereomers may then be separated by any convenient means, for example by crystallisation and the desired enantiomer recovered, e.g. by treatment with an acid in the instance where the diastereomer is a salt.

25 In another resolution process a racemate of formula (1) may be separated using chiral High Performance Liquid Chromatography. Alternatively, if desired a particular enantiomer may be obtained by using an appropriate chiral intermediate in one of the processes described above.

30 Chromatography, recrystallisation and other conventional separation procedures may also be used with intermediates or final products where it is desired to obtain a particular geometric isomer of the invention.

35 The following Examples illustrate the invention. All temperatures are in °C. The following abbreviations are used:

NMM - N-methylmorpholine;

EtOAc - ethyl acetate;

MeOH - methanol;
 DCM - dichloromethane;
 DIPEA - N,N-diisopropylethylamine;
 LDA - lithium N,N-diisopropylamide;
 5 mCPBA - 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid
 All NMR's were obtained at 300MHz.

INTERMEDIATE 1

3.5-Dichloropyridine-4-carboxylic acid

10 A solution of 3,5-dichloropyridine (5.00g, 33.8mmol) in THF (25ml) was added to a solution of LDA [generated from nBuLi (2.5M solution hexanes, 14.9ml, 37.2mmol) and diisopropylamine (4.10g, 5.7ml, 40.6mmol)] in THF (25ml) at -78° then CO₂ gas was bubbled through to give a clear brown solution that slowly gave a precipitate, warmed to room temperature over 15 2h, then quenched with water (20ml) and partitioned between diethylether (100ml) and 1M NaOH (100ml). The aqueous layer was separated and acidified to pH1 with concentrated hydrochloric acid and then extracted with 10% MeOH in DCM (100ml x 3). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give a brown solid that 20 was recrystallised from ethanol and dried under vacuum to give the title compound as pinkish crystals (2.63g, 41%): δH (DMSO d₆) 8.72 (2H, s).

INTERMEDIATE 2

(S)-Ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(t-

25 butoxycarbonylamino)propionate

A slurry of Intermediate 1 (51.2g, 0.267mol) in DCM (195ml) and thionyl chloride (195ml, 2.67mol) was treated with DMF (5 drops) and heated to reflux for 4h. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and azeotroped with toluene (2 x 50ml) to give the acid chloride derivative of intermediate 1 as 30 a yellow solid which was used without further purification. A solution of (S)-ethyl-3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)propionate (130.8g, 0.425mol) in DCM (800ml) was cooled to 0° and treated with NMM (56.0ml, 0.51mol), stirred 5 minutes and then a solution of the acid chloride (98.3g, 0.468mol) in DCM (200ml) was added dropwise keeping the 35 reaction temperature below 5°. The reaction was stirred for 1h, quenched with NaHCO₃ solution (500ml), the organic layer separated, washed with

NaHCO_3 solution (500ml), 10% citric acid solution (500ml) and NaHCO_3 solution (500ml), dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow solid which was recrystallised (EtOAc/Hexane) to give the title compound (140g, 69%): δH (DMSO d_6) 8.80 (2H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz),

5 7.23 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.00 (3H, m), 3.40 (2H, br. s), 2.90 (1H, m), 2.80 (1H, m), 1.30 (9H, s), 1.25 (3H, t); m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 504.

INTERMEDIATE 3

(S)-Ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-aminopropionate hydrochloride

10 A solution of Intermediate 2 (70.0g, 0.146mol) in EtOAc (500ml) and 1,4-dioxan (50ml) was treated with a solution of HCl in EtOAc (500ml, 3M), and stirred at room temperature for 4h. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow solid which was triturated with Et_2O then recrystallised (EtOAc/hexane) to give the title compound (59.3g, 92%): δH (DMSO d_6) 11.10 (1H, s), 8.70 (2H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.10 (3H, m), 3.10 (2H, m), 1.10 (3H, m); m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 382.

INTERMEDIATE 4

(S)-Methyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-aminopropionate hydrochloride

The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to Intermediate 3 starting from (S)-methyl-3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-(t-butoxycarbonylamino) propionate and Intermediate 1: δH (DMSO d_6) 11.08 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s),

25 8.73 (3H, br. m), 7.63 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.24 (1H, m), 3.70 (3H, s), 3.16 (2H, m); m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 368 and 370.

INTERMEDIATE 5

3,5-Dichloro-4-hydroxymethylpyridine

30 A solution of 3,5-dichloropyridine-4-carboxaldehyde (1.34g, 7.6mmol) in MeOH (10ml) was treated with NaBH_4 (0.29g, 7.6mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 2h. The reaction was quenched with water (5ml) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (20ml) and 10% HCl (10ml). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic extracts washed with 10% NaHCO_3 solution, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white

solid (1.05g, 78%): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.52 (2H, s), 4.94 (2H, br. s), 2.28 (1H, br. s).

INTERMEDIATE 6

5 **3,5-Dichloro-4-bromomethylpyridine**

A solution of Intermediate 5 (0.50g, 2.80mmol) in DCM (10ml) was treated with thionyl bromide (3.51g, 1.32ml, 16.9mmol) and heated to reflux for 3h. The reaction was quenched with 10% NaHCO₃ solution (10ml) and extracted with DCM (25ml). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and 10 concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a yellow oil that solidified on standing (0.65g, 96%) and was used without further purification: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.50 (2H, s), 4.63 (2H, s); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 242.

INTERMEDIATE 7

15 **(S)-Ethyl [O-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-yl)methyl]-L-tyrosine hydrochloride**

The title compound was obtained by reaction of N-Boc-L-tyrosine ethyl ester with Intermediate 6 in the presence of sodium hydride, followed by Boc deprotection, using methods well known to a person skilled in the art: δ H (DMSO d₆) 8.79-8.60 (3H, m), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 5.21 (2H, s), 4.34-4.20 (1H, m), 3.67 (3H, s); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 355 and 357.

INTERMEDIATE 8

S-Ethyl 3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate

25 A solution of 4-nitro-L-phenylalanine ethyl ester (3.22g, 13.53mmol), DIPEA (2.35ml, 1.75g, 13.56mmol) and 4,6-dichloropyrimidine (2.02g, 13.55mmol) in absolute ethanol (16ml) was stirred at 70° for 18h under N₂. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between EtOAc (70ml) and water (40ml). The phases were separated and the 30 aqueous phase re-extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to afford a dark oil. Chromatography (silica, 2% MeOH/DCM) afforded the title compound as an orange oil which slowly solidified (4.03g, 85%); δ H (CDCl₃) 8.39 (1H, s), 8.13 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.7Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.7Hz), 6.43 (1H, s), 5.55 (1H, br d, \downarrow 7.0Hz), 5.10-5.00 (1H, br m), 4.21

(2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.27 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 6.0Hz), 3.27 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 5.7Hz) and 1.26 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 100V) 351.

INTERMEDIATE 9

5 **S-Ethyl 3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate**
A mixture of Intermediate 8 (1g, 2.85mmol) and 10% palladium on activated carbon (100mg) in absolute ethanol (40ml) was stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) at room temperature for 1.5h. After degassing and N₂ flushing, the catalyst was removed by filtration through
10 a Celite® pad and washed with DCM. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* and the obtained yellow oil subjected to chromatography (silica: 3% MeOH/DCM). The title compound was isolated as a yellow oil (0.42g, 46%) δH (CDCl₃) 8.33 (1H, s), 6.86 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.56 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.30 (1H, s), 5.27 (1H, br s), 4.84 (1H, br s), 4.19 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz),
15 3.64 (2H, br s), 3.10 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.6Hz), 3.01 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 6.1Hz) and 1.26 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 100V) 321.

INTERMEDIATE 10

20 **S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propionate**
Intermediate 3 (0.5g, 1.19mmol) in dry acetonitrile (5ml) under nitrogen was added to 2,4 dichloro-6-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine (0.26g, 1.43mmol). The mixture was cooled to -30° and DIPEA (0.46ml) was added slowly over 10 min. The reaction was allowed to warm to 5° over 2h and then
25 ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium bicarbonate were added and the mixture shaken and separated. The organic layer was washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The product was purified by flash chromatography (silica ; EtOAc/Hexane 1:1) to afford the title compound as a white solid (0.53g, 85%): δH (DMSO d₆) 10.55 (1H, s),
30 8.70 (2H, s), 8.51-8.40 (1H,m), 7.50 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.29 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.60 (1H, m), 4.12 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.23-3.15 (2H, m), 1.16 (3H, t, J 7.2Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 527.

INTERMEDIATE 11

35 **S-Ethyl 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]propionate**

A mixture of L-tyrosine ethyl ester hydrochloride (0.50g, 2.0mmol) and DIPEA (0.74ml, 4.4mmol) in CH₃CN (8ml) was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and then 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (0.43g, 2.2mmol) was added, and the reaction stirred overnight then concentrated 5 *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (50ml) and NaHCO₃ solution (50ml). The organic layer was washed with 10% citric acid solution (50ml), NaHCO₃ solution (50ml) and water (50ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a colourless gum (0.48g, 68%): δH (DMSO d₆) 6.90 (2H, d), 6.65 (2H, d), 5.90 (1H, m), 4.90 10 (1H, m), 4.10 (2H, m), 3.95 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, J 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 349.

INTERMEDIATE 12

2,3-Bis(propylsulphonyl)pyrazine

15 Propanethiol (1.99ml, 22mmol) was added to a suspension of sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 880mg, 22mmol) in THF (50ml). After 10min, a solution of 2,3-dichloropyrazine (1.49g, 10mmol) in THF (15ml) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched with water and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was 20 dissolved in EtOAc, washed with water, 10% NaOH solution and brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give a pale yellow oil (2.7g). This was dissolved in DCM (100ml) at 0°, and mCPBA (57-86%, ~40mmol, 12.1g) was added in portions. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, then treated with Na₂SO₃ (aq). The organic phase was washed 25 with NaHCO₃ (aq), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white solid (3.18g): δH (CDCl₃) 8.94 (2H, s), 3.68-3.63 (4H, m), 2.10-1.88 (4H, m), 1.10 (6H, t, J 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 293.

INTERMEDIATE 13

4,6-Bis(propylsulphonyl)pyrimidine

The title compound was prepared by the method of Intermediate 12 from 4,6-dichloropyrimidine: δH (DMSO d₆) 9.77 (1H, d, J 1.3Hz), 8.40 (1H, d, J 1.3Hz), 3.61-3.56 (4H, m), 1.75-1.65 (4H, m), 0.97 (6H, t, J 7.5Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 293.

INTERMEDIATE 14

2-Chloro-3-phenoxyquinoxaline

A solution of phenol (564mg, 6mmol) in THF (5ml) was added to a suspension of sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 240mg, 6mmol) in THF (10ml). After 10min 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline (995mg, 5mmol) was added.

5 The mixture was stirred for 3 days. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with NaOH (1M), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give a yellow solid. Recrystallisation from diisopropylether gave the title compound as off-white needles: δH (DMSO d₆) 8.01-7.98 (1H, m), 7.77-7.67 (3H, m), 7.53-7.48 (2H, m), 7.37-7.30 (3H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 257.

INTERMEDIATE 15**Ethyl 2-(diethoxyphosphoryl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propionate**

Ethyl 2-(diethoxyphosphoryl)acetate (5.0ml, 25.2mmol) was added to a suspension of sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 1.10g, 27.6mmol) in THF (40ml) at 0°. After 30min at room temperature, a solution of 4-nitrobenzylbromide (5.42g, 25.2mmol) in THF (40ml) was added over 30min. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at room temperature, quenched with water and partitioned between Et₂O and water. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O and the combined organic layers washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (silica; MeOH/DCM, 1:49) gave the title compound as a pale yellow oil (2.01g): δH (CDCl₃) 8.13 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.8Hz), 7.37 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.8Hz), 4.23-4.06 (6H, m), 3.37-3.20 (3H, m), 1.35 (6H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 1.16 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 360.

INTERMEDIATE 16**Ethyl 3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-(diethoxyphosphoryl) propionate**

A mixture of Intermediate 15 (4.5g, 12.0mmol) and tin(II) chloride dihydrate (15g) in ethanol was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. DCM (100ml) and 1M NaOH (100ml) was added and the white precipitate removed by filtration. The organic phase of the filtrate was separated and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was acidified to pH1 with dil. HCl and extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous phase was basified to pH10 with Na₂CO₃ and extracted with EtOAc. The EtOAc extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (silica;

MeOH/DCM 5:95) gave the title compound as a yellow oil (2.19g): δ H (CDCl₃) 6.98 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.59 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.22-4.04 (6H, m), 3.25-3.02 (3H, m), 1.34 (6H, m), 1.16 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 330.

5 **INTERMEDIATE 17**

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(diethoxyphosphoryl) propionate

A solution of 3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarbonyl chloride (1.41g, 6.7mmol) in THF (10ml) was added to a solution of Intermediate 16 (2.19g, 6.7mmol) and NMM (0.88ml, 8.0mmol) in THF (40ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight then partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers washed with 10% aqueous HCl and NaHCO₃ (aq), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (silica; MeOH/DCM 5:95) gave the title compound as a yellow oil (2.61g): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.55 (2H, s), 8.08 (1H, br. s), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.21 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.19-4.08 (6H, m), 3.25-3.10 (3H, m), 1.35 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 1.18 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz).

20 **INTERMEDIATE 18**

Ethyl 2-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)benzyl] acrylate

A mixture of Intermediate 17 (1.74g, 3.6mmol), potassium carbonate (1.48g, 10.7mmol) and aqueous paraformaldehyde (37% wt, 10ml) was heated at reflux for 4h. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layers washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (silica; EtOAc/Hexane 50:50) gave the title compound as a white solid (1.09g): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.52 (1H, br. s), 8.44 (2H, br. s), 7.49 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.18 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.22 (1H, br. s), 5.49 (1H, br. s), 4.15 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.60 (2H, br. s), 1.27 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz).

INTERMEDIATE 19

Ethyl 3-amino-2-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)benzyl] propionate

35 A mixture of Intermediate 18 (1.50g, 3.7mmol) and liquid ammonia (10ml) was kept in a sealed vessel for 3d at room temperature. Column

chromatography (silica; MeOH/DCM 1:9 to 1:4) gave the title compound as a colourless oil (1.00g): δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.16 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 4.00 (2H, q, J 7.1Hz), 3.29 (2H, br. s), 2.83-2.61 (5H, m), 1.10 (3H, t, J 7.1Hz): m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 396.

5

INTERMEDIATE 20

Ethyl 2-diazo-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]propionate

A solution of the compound of Intermediate 3 (free amine) (2.80g, 10 7.40mmol), glacial acetic acid (1.4ml, 24.50mmol), isoamyl nitrite (1ml, 7.40mmol) in 100ml anhydrous chloroform were stirred at reflux under nitrogen for 1h. On cooling the solution was washed with water (2 x 25ml), saturated NaHCO₃ (2 x 25ml), water (2 x 25ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to afford the title compound as a yellow solid (2.1g, 15 100%): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 7.72 (1H, br. s), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.26 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 4.22 (2H, q, J 7.1Hz), 3.62 (2H, s), 1.25 (3H, t, J 7.1Hz).

INTERMEDIATE 21

5-Chloro-2-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1-yl)-pyridine

2-Amino-5-chloropyridine (10.0g, 77mmol), acetonyl acetone (8.8g, 77mmol) and a catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulphonic acid in anhydrous toluene (250ml) was heated to reflux for 5h under Dean and Stark conditions. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue slurried in hexane (250ml), filtered through celite and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a yellow oil (16.0g): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.57 (1H, dd, J 2.7, 0.6Hz), 7.78 (1H, dd, J 8.4, 2.7Hz), 7.17 (1H, m, J 7.5, 0.5Hz), 5.91 (2H, s), 2.14 (6H, s).

INTERMEDIATE 22

5-Chloro-4-propylthio-2-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1-yl)-pyridine

To a solution of LDA (12.3mmol) in anhydrous toluene (6ml) at -78° under nitrogen was added Intermediate 21 (2.3g, 11.2mmol) in THF (6ml) dropwise over 15min. After stirring a further 15 min at this temperature n-propyl disulfide (1.92, 12.8mmol) in THF (2ml) was added dropwise maintaining the temperature at -78°. On completion of the addition the

reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and quenched with 10% NH₄Cl solution, diluted with EtOAc (50ml) and the phases separated. The organic phase was washed with water (2 x 10ml), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by 5 chromatography (silica; 2% EtOAc/Hexane) to give the title compound (2.9g) as a yellow solid: δH (CDCl₃) 8.39 (1H, s), 7.00 (1H, s), 5.92 (2H, s), 2.91 (2H, d, J 7.4Hz), 2.15 (6H, s), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.09 (3H, t, J 7.4Hz).

INTERMEDIATE 23

10 **2-Amino-5-Chloro-4-propylthiopyridine**

Intermediate 22 (1.3g, 4.6mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.6g, 23mmol) were heated to reflux in EtOH (12ml) and water (3.5ml) for 16h. The cooled solution was poured onto conc HCl (12ml)/water (48ml) and the resulting solid filtered, washed with water and dried to give the title 15 compound as a brown solid (550mg): δH (CDCl₃) 8.11 (1H, s), 6.91 (1H, s), 3.01 (2H, t, J 7.3Hz), 1.64 (2H, m), 1.00 (3H, t, J 7.3Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 203.

INTERMEDIATE 24

20 **Resin bound (S)-2-(9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonylamino)-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-yl carboxamido)phenyl]propanoic acid**

Paramax Wang resin (Advanced Chemtech, 8.0g, 0.69mmol/g, 5.52mmol equivalent) in DCM (100ml) was treated with N-α-FMOC-4-nitro-L-phenylalanine (11.93g, 27.6mmol), diisopropylcarbodiimide (4.32ml, 27.6mmol) and 4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (0.67g, 5.52mmol) and mixture was agitated at room temperature for 16h. The resin was filtered and washed with DMF, methanol and DCM, then air-dried. The resin was then treated with stannous chloride dihydrate (12.5g, 55.2mmol) in DMF (100ml) at room temperature for 6h, washed with DMF, methanol and DCM, then air dried overnight. The resin was treated with pyridine (4.44ml, 55.2mmol), 3,5-dichloropyrid-4-carbonyl chloride 3.52g, 16.56mmol) and 4-N,N-dimethylamino pyridine (0.67g, 5.52mmol) in DCM (100ml). The reaction mixture was agitated at room temperature for 16h. The resin was then washed with DMF, methanol and DCM, then with two 50ml portions of 30 a 10% solution of pyridine in DMF (100ml). The resin was further washed 35 with two 50ml portions of 10% solution of pyridine in DMF (100ml).

with hot ethanol (2 x 100ml), DMF, methanol and DCM then air-dried to give the title compound.

INTERMEDIATE 25

5 **Resin bound 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-diazopropanoic acid**

A portion of Intermediate 24 (3.0g) was treated twice with a 20% solution of piperidine in DMF (100ml), once for 5min and once for 15min. The resin was washed with DMF, methanol and DCM. This material was treated with 10 isoamyl nitrite (1.79ml, 12.30mmols) and acetic acid (0.074ml, 1.23mmols) in anhydrous chloroform (70ml) for 1hr, then filtered and washed with DMF, methanol and DCM then finally air dried to give the title compound.

15 **EXAMPLE 1**

S-Methyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propionate

A solution of Intermediate 4 (330mg, 0.90mmol), DIPEA (163µl, 121mg, 0.94mmol), and 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (233mg, 1.32mmol) 20 in MeOH (2ml) was stirred under gentle reflux for 7h under N₂. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between EtOAc (80ml) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30ml). The phases were separated and the aqueous layer re-extracted with EtOAc (40ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) 25 and evaporated *in vacuo* to afford a straw-coloured oil. Chromatography (silica; 4% MeOH/DCM) afforded the title compound as a colourless foam (330mg, 73%): δH (CDCl₃) 8.46 (2H, s), 8.32 (1H, s), 7.51 (2H, d, J 8.4Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, J 8.4Hz), 6.17 (2H, d, J 8.0Hz), 5.00 (1H, d, J 13.8, 6.0Hz), 3.92 (3H, s), 3.89 (3H, s) and 3.75 (3H, s); m/z (EI⁺, 160V) 507, 30 509.

EXAMPLE 2

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid.

35 A solution of the compound of Example 1 (300mg, 0.59mmol) and LiOH.H₂O (0.88mmol) in dioxane (2ml), MeOH (1ml) and water (2ml) was

stirred at room temperature for 1h. The pH was made acidic with a few drops of AcOH and the volatiles removed *in vacuo*. The residue was chromatographed [silica; DCM (400—>200), MeOH (20), AcOH (3), H₂O (2)] affording the product as a colourless oil. Freeze drying from aqueous

5 MeOH gave the title compound as a white amorphous solid (215mg, 76%). δH (d₆ DMSO) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.10 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, J 8.4Hz), 7.29 (2H, d, J 8.4Hz), 4.58-4.48 (1H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.12 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 4.7Hz) and 2.98 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14, 10.2Hz). m/z (EI⁺ 100V), 493, 495, 497.

10

EXAMPLE 3

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate

3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-carbonyl chloride (289mg, 1.37mmol) was added to a 15 stirred solution of Intermediate 9 (400mg, 1.25mmol) and NMM (150μl, 139mg, 1.37mmol) in dry DCM (10ml). After stirring for 1h at room temperature under N₂, the reaction mixture was partitioned between DCM (70ml) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30ml). The phases were separated and the aqueous layer re-extracted with DCM (50ml). The 20 combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The obtained orange oil was chromatographed (silica; 5% MeOH/DCM) to afford the title compound as a straw-coloured foam (504mg, 82%); δH (CDCl₃) 8.48 (2H, s), 8.41 (1H, s), 8.32 (1H, s), 7.48 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.08 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.38 (1H, s), 5.72 (1H, br s), 4.96 (1H, br s), 4.22 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.25 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.5Hz), 3.14 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.8Hz) and 1.21 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 160V) 496.

EXAMPLE 4

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-chloropyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

30 A solution of Example 3 (475 mg, 0.96mmol) and LiOH, H₂O (40mg, 0.96mmol) in dioxane (5ml), MeOH (3ml) and water (3ml) was stirred at room temperature for 2.5h. A few drops of AcOH were added and the volatiles removed *in vacuo*. The residue was chromatographed [silica; DCM (200), MeOH (20), AcOH (3), H₂O (2)] to afford the product as a slightly yellow oil. The oil was dissolved in a small volume of MeOH,

diluted with water and freeze-dried to give the title compound as an off-white amorphous solid (290mg, 65%); Found: C, 47.67; H, 2.9; N, 14.65. $C_{19}H_{14}Cl_3N_5O_3 \cdot 0.66H_2O$ requires C, 47.67; H, 3.23; N, 14.63%. δH (d_6 DMSO) 10.86 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, s), 8.26 (1H, s), 7.98 (1H, br d, \downarrow 7.6Hz), 5 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.66 (1H, s), 4.76 (1H, br s), 3.16 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 4.7Hz) and 2.98 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 8.9Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 160V) 468.

EXAMPLE 5

10 **S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate**

A solution of Intermediate 3 (2.0g, 4.8mmol), DIPEA (1.29g, 1.74ml, 10 mmol) and 4-chloro-6-propylthio-pyrimidine (1.08g, 5.7mmol) in 2-ethoxyethanol (8ml) was heated at 110° for 2 days and 130° for 2 days 15 under nitrogen. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the dark oil partitioned between EtOAc (100ml) and 5% aqueous citric acid (40ml). The phases were separated and the aqueous layer re-extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30ml). The combined organic extracts were washed consecutively with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20ml), water (20ml), brine (20ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and treated with activated carbon, filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The obtained oil was purified by chromatography (silica; 2 -3% MeOH/DCM) to afford the title compound (together with 20% of the ethoxyethyl ester analogue) as a pale yellow foam (1.26g, 49%): δH (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 8.38 (1H, s), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 7.13 20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 6.20 (1H, s), 5.23-5.12 (1H, m), 5.00-4.84 (1H, m), 4.21 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.26 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.3Hz), 3.15 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.7Hz), 25 3.06 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz), 1.71 (2H, hex, \downarrow 7.3Hz), 1.29 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1 Hz), 1.04 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 100V) 520.

30 **EXAMPLE 6**

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpromidin-4-ylamino)propionate

mCPBA (assumed 60% pure, 1.43g, 4.96mmol) was added to a solution of the compound of Example 5 (1.26g, 2.36mmol) in dry DCM (20ml), and 35 stirred at room temperature for 4h. 10% aqueous sodium sulphite (20ml) was added and stirred for 5 min. After diluting with DCM (130ml) and

shaking, the phases were separated. The organic phase was washed consecutively with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (3 x 30ml), water (25ml) and brine (10ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Chromatography (silica; 2% MeOH/DCM) afforded the title compound as a pale yellow foam (640mg, 50%): δH (CDCl_3) 8.63 (1H, s), 8.50 (2H, s), 8.05 (1H, s), 7.47 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 7.10 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 6.22-6.13 (1H, br. m), 5.18-5.08 (1H, br. m), 4.24 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.4Hz), 3.32-3.25 (2H, m), 3.17 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.1, 6.2Hz), 1.75 (2H, hex, \downarrow 7.4Hz), 1.31 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 1.03 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI^+ , 100V) 566.

10

EXAMPLE 7

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

15 The title compound (395mg, 66%) was prepared from the compound of Example 6 (630 mg, 1.11 mmol) by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δH (DMSO-d_6) 10.85 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.56 (1H, s), 8.44 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.26 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 4.85-4.72 (1H, br. m), 3.33 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.6 Hz), 3.18 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 4.7Hz), 2.99 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 9.1 Hz), 1.59 (2H, hex, \downarrow 7.6Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.6Hz); m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 538.

EXAMPLE 8

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate

25 mCPBA (assumed 86% pure, 223mg, 1.11mmol) was added to an ice-bath cooled solution of the compound of Example 5 (500mg, 0.94mmol) in dry DCM (15ml), and stirred for 1h with cooling and for 2h at room temperature. 10% aqueous sodium sulphite (10ml) and DCM (100ml) was added and the mixture vigorously stirred for 5 min. The phases were 30 separated and the organic phase was washed consecutively with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2 x 30ml), water (10ml) and brine (10ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Chromatography (silica; 2-3% MeOH/DCM) afforded the title compound as a mixture of diastereoisomers together with a small amount of the corresponding ethoxyethyl analogue (330mg, 64%): δH (CDCl_3) 8.82-8.80 (1H, s), 8.49-8.45 (3H, s), 7.53-7.47 (2H, overlapping d's, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 7.17-7.08 (2H, overlapping d's \downarrow 8.6Hz),

7.01-6.95 (1H, s), 6.31-6.22 (1H, m), 5.20 5.00 (1H, br. m), 4.30-4.15 (2H, overlapping q's, \downarrow 7Hz), 3.87-3.12 (2H, br. m), 3.10-3.01 (1H, br. m), 2.87-2.70 (1H, br. m), 1.92-1.74 (1H, br. m), 1.69-1.50 (1H, br. m), 1.33-1.20 (3H, t, \downarrow 7Hz), 1.08-0.99 (3H, overlapping t's, \downarrow 7Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 550.

5

EXAMPLE 9

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphinylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers (278mg, 92%) was prepared from the compound of Example 8 (320 mg, 0.58 mmol) by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2; δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.85 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.40 (1H, s), 8.25 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.6Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.30-7.20 (2H, m), 7.09 (1H, s), 4.82-4.69 (1H, m), 3.17 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14, 4Hz), 3.12-2.90 (2H, br. m), 2.85-2.72 (1H, m), 1.80-1.62 (1H, m), 1.55-1.37 (1H, m), 1.01-0.90 (3H, overlapping t's); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 522.

EXAMPLE 10

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-benzylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate

20 A solution of Intermediate 3 (1.0g, 2.39mmol), DIPEA (647mg, 872 μ l, 5 mmol) and 4-benzylthio-6-chloro-pyrimidine (678mg, 2.87mmol) in 2-ethoxyethanol (4ml) was heated at 120° for 58h. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the residue worked up in a manner analogous to that described for Example 5. The crude product was chromatographed (silica; 2 -3% MeOH/DCM) to afford the title compound (together with some of the ethoxyethyl ester analogue) as a near colourless glassy solid (560mg, 40%): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.55 (2H, s), 8.42 (1H, s), 7.73 (1H, s), 7.51 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.39-7.24 (m, 5H), 7.11 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.19 (1H, s), 5.27-5.18 (1H, m), 4.95-4.81 (1H, m), 4.37 (2H, s), 4.21 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.21 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.0Hz), 3.15 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.7Hz), 1.28 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1 Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 582.

EXAMPLE 11

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-benzylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 10 by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d₆, 390K) 10.84 (1H, br. s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.24 (1H, s), 7.55-7.25 (7H, m), 6.46 (1H, s), 4.66 (1H, m), 4.31 (2H, s), 3.13-2.90 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 554.

5

EXAMPLE 12

S-Ethyl 3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate and S-Ethyl 3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate

Chlorine gas was bubbled through a vigorously stirred ice-bath cooled mixture of the compound of Example 10 (550mg), DCM (8ml) and 10% aqueous HCl (20ml). The cooled reaction mixture was then stirred for an additional 30min. Excess chlorine was removed by purging with nitrogen 10 and the reaction mixture diluted with DCM (70ml). The phases were shaken, separated and the aqueous phase re-extracted with DCM (30ml). 15 The combined organic extracts were treated with diethylamine (2ml) and left to stand for 45min. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between EtOAc (70ml) and water (20ml). The phases 20 were separated and the aqueous phase re-extracted with EtOAc (2 x 15ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10ml), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The obtained dark foam was chromatographed twice (silica; 2% MeOH/DCM then 25%Et₂O/DCM) affording a 2:1 mixture of the title compounds (240mg): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.62 25 (1H; s), 8.59 (2H x 0.66, s), 8.57 (2H x 0.33, s), 8.31 (1H x 0.66, s), 7.85 (1H x 0.33, s), 7.20 (2H x 0.33, s), 7.11 (1H x 0.66, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 5.84-5.72 (1H, br. m), 5.18-4.95 (1H, br. m), 4.26 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.39 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.28 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.3Hz), 3.17 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.6Hz), 1.32 (3H x 0.33, t, \downarrow 7.1 Hz), 1.30 (3H x 0.66, t, \downarrow 7.1 Hz), 1.17 (6H, t, \downarrow 7.1 Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 531 and 665.

EXAMPLE 13

S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid and S-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

5 The mixture of compounds of Example 12 (240mg, 0.38mmol) was treated with a solution of LiOH.2H₂O (27mg, 0.64mmol) in dioxan (3ml) and water (3ml) at room temperature for 2.5h. A few drops of acetic acid were added and the volatiles were removed in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed several times (silica; DCM (400-200), MeOH (20), AcOH (3), H₂O (2)) to separate the two title compounds, affording after freeze-drying from aqueous methanol, the less polar S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid as a white amorphous solid (105mg, 49%): δH (DMSO d₆) 10.61 (1H, s), 8.75 (2H, s), 8.50 (1H, s), 8.31 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 7.62 (1H, d, J 8.1Hz), 7.43 (1H, s), 7.28 (1H, d, J 8.1Hz), 7.10 (1H, s), 4.83-4.75 (1H, m), 3.26 (4H, t, J 7.1Hz), 3.22 (1H, m), 3.05 (1H, dd, J 13.8, 9.1Hz), 1.05 (6H, t, J 7.1 Hz); m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 603; and the more polar S-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid as a white amorphous solid (49mg, 21%): δH (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 8.50 (1H, s), 8.29 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 7.44 (2H, s), 7.12 (1H, s), 4.85-4.74 (1H, m), 3.26 (4H, t, J 7.1Hz), 3.20 (1H, m), 3.05 (1H, dd, J 13.8, 9.9Hz), 1.05 (6H, t, J 7.1 Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 637.

25 **EXAMPLE 14**

S-Ethyl 3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propionate

The title compound (430mg) was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 12 starting from the compound of Example 10 (500mg) and using n-propylamine: δH (CDCl₃) 8.63 (1H, s), 8.60 (2H, s), 8.45 (1H, s), 8.32 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 7.88 (1H, s), 7.25-6.98 (3H, m), 6.02-5.90 (1H, m), 5.13-5.06 (1H, m), 4.28 (2H, q, J 7.1Hz), 3.38-3.15 (2H, m), 3.04 (2H, q, J 7.1Hz), 1.53 (2H, q, J 7.1 Hz), 1.24 (3H, t, J 7.1 Hz), 0.97 (3H, t, J 7.1 Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 627.

35

EXAMPLE 15

S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound (151mg, 66%) was prepared from the compound of Example 14 (394 mg, 0.60 mmol) by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.61 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 8.51 (1H, s), 8.32 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.80 (1H, t, \downarrow 5.7Hz), 7.63 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.45 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz); 7.10 (1H, s), 4.85-4.74 (1H, m), 3.22 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 4.9Hz), 3.02 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 9.0Hz), 2.86 (2H, t, \downarrow 6.8Hz), 1.38 (2H, hex, \downarrow 6.8Hz), 0.79 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 589.

10

EXAMPLE 16

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-methylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2,4-di-(methylsulphonyl)-6-methoxypyrimidine by a method similar to that described for Intermediate 10 followed by ester hydrolysis according to the method of Example 2: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.70 (1H, br. s), 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s); 8.23 (d, \downarrow 7.6Hz) and 8.08 (d, \downarrow 7.7Hz) together (1H), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 6.48 (1H, s), 4.55-4.46 (1H, m), 3.89 (s) and 3.86 (s) together (3H), 3.20-3.03 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 540.

EXAMPLE 17

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2,4-di- η -propylsulphonyl-6-methoxypyrimidine by a method similar to that described for Intermediate 10 followed by ester hydrolysis according to the method of Example 2: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.69 (1H, br.s), 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.18 (d, \downarrow 7.9Hz) and 8.06 (d, \downarrow 7.9Hz) together (1H), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.48 (s) and 6.47 (s) together (1H), 4.55-4.42 (1H, m), 3.89 (s) and 3.86 (s) together (3H), 3.29 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.7Hz), 3.12 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 4.6Hz), 3.02 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 9.9Hz), 1.68-1.49 (2H, m), 0.94 (t, \downarrow 7.2Hz) and 0.92 (t, \downarrow 7.2Hz) together (3H); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 568 and 570.

35

EXAMPLE 18

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-trifluoromethylpyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 12.70

5 (1H, br.s), 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.58 (1H, d, \downarrow 4.9Hz), 8.15 (d, \downarrow 8.0Hz) and 8.06 (d, \downarrow 8.0Hz) together (1H), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.99 (1H, d, J 4.9Hz), 4.62-4.42 (1H, br. m), 3.15 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.7, 4.4Hz), 3.10-2.95 (1H, m); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 500 and 502.

10 **EXAMPLE 19**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-phenoxy)pyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 4-chloro-6-phenoxy)pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.85 (1H, s),

15 8.77 (2H, s), 8.12 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, br. d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.41 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.27-7.20 (3H, m), 7.12 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 5.88 (1H, s), 4.80-4.60 (1H, br. m), 3.12 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 4.7Hz), 2.90 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 9.5Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 524 and 526.

20 **EXAMPLE 20**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(2-methylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 4-chloro-2-methylthiopyrimidine followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.83 (1H, s),

25 8.77 (2H, s), 7.85 (1H, d, \downarrow 5.7Hz), 7.71 (1H, br. s), 7.54 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.25 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.28 (1H, d, \downarrow 5.7Hz), 4.70-4.53 (1H, br. m), 3.12 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 8.0Hz), 2.96 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 8.0Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 478.

EXAMPLE 21

30 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-2-methylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid**

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and ethyl 4-chloro-2-methylthiopyrimidine-5-carboxylate, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO

35 d_6) 10.87 (1H, s), 9.01 (1H br. s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.49 (1H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.90-4.80 (1H, m), 3.21 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 5.2Hz), 3.09 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 6.9Hz), 2.44 (3H, s); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 522.

EXAMPLE 22**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(5-ethoxycarboxy-2-methylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid**

5 The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and ethyl 4-chloro-2-methylthiopyrimidine-5-carboxylate with subsequent partial hydrolysis of the coupled product: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.84 (1H, br. s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.55 (1H, s), 8.47 (1H, d, \downarrow 6.8Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.18 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 4.94-4.83 (1H, m), 4.25 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.25 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 5.3Hz), 3.13 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 6.8Hz), 2.46 (3H, s), 1.26 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 550.

EXAMPLE 23**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(3-nitropyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

15 The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloro-3-nitropyridine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.86 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.49-8.43 (2H, m), 8.29 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.0Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.22 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.84 (1H, dd, \downarrow 8.3, 4.5Hz), 5.03-4.99 (1H, m), 3.30-3.15 (2H, m); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 476 and 478.

EXAMPLE 24**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(5-nitropyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

25 The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloro-5-nitropyridine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.85 (1H, d, \downarrow 2.6Hz), 8.76 (2H, s), 8.32 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.4Hz), 8.10 (1H, dd, \downarrow 9.4, 2.6Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.26 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, \downarrow 9.4Hz), 4.81 (1H, br. m), 3.19 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 4.7Hz), 3.00 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 9.2Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 476 and 478.

EXAMPLE 25**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-propylthiopyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid**

35 The title compound was prepared by hydrolysis of the compound of Example 5: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.83 (1H, br. s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.21 (1H, s),

7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.24 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.43 (1H, br. s), 4.67 (1H, br. s), 3.13 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 4.8Hz), 3.00-2.90 (3H, m), 1.61 (2H, hex, \downarrow 7.3Hz), 0.95 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 160V) 506 and 508.

5 **EXAMPLE 26**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(2-nitrophenylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-fluoronitrobenzene, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.86 (1H, br. s), 8.76 (2H, s), 8.20 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.7Hz), 8.08 (1H, dd, \downarrow 8.6, 1.6Hz), 7.56 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.53 (1H, m), 7.16 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.04 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.74 (1H, t, \downarrow 7.5Hz), 4.79-4.73 (1H, m), 3.26-3.13 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 476 and 478.

15 **EXAMPLE 27**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(pyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloropyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.82 (1H, br. s), 8.76 (2H, s), 8.23 (2H, d, \downarrow 4.7Hz), 7.52 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.12 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.5Hz), 6.57 (1H, t, \downarrow 4.7Hz), 4.50-4.40 (1H, m), 3.12 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 4.5Hz), 3.00 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 9.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 432 and 434.

25 **EXAMPLE 28**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-methylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2,4-di-(methylsulphonyl)-pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 8.79 (2H, s), 8.58 (1H, s), 8.47 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.57 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.21 (1H, s), 4.79 (1H, m), 3.20 (3H, s), 3.19 (1H, m), 3.00 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 9.2Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 510.

EXAMPLE 29

35 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid**

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and Intermediate 13, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 8.60 (2H, s), 8.10 (1H, d, \downarrow 6.0Hz), 7.50 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.70 (1H, d, \downarrow 6.0Hz), 4.90 (1H, m), 3.30 (4H, m), 3.10 (1H, m), 1.20 (2H, m), 1.00 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 538.

EXAMPLE 30

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-dimethylamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propionate

To a solution of Intermediate 10 (0.26g, 0.50mmol) in dry THF (5ml) under nitrogen was added dimethylamine (941mg, 0.5mmol) and DIPEA (0.17ml). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 4.5h then the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and DCM (10ml) was added. The organic layer was washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and water, dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (silica; EtOAc/Hexane 1:1) gave the title compound as a froth (0.16g, 59%): δ H (CDCl₃) 8.55 (2H, s), 7.75 (1H, br. s), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.18 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 5.40 (1H, m), 4.90 (1H, m), 4.17 (2H, d, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.28-3.10 (2H, m), 3.11 (6H, s), 1.16 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 534.

20

EXAMPLE 31

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-dimethylamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 30 by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.38 (1H, m), 7.28 (2H, d, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 4.72 (1H, m), 3.72 (3H, d, \downarrow 4.2Hz), 3.00 (8H, d, \downarrow 4.5Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 506.

30 In a similar manner were prepared the following compounds of Examples 32-49

EXAMPLE 32

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-diethylamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and diethylamine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 390K) 10.39 (1H, br. s), 8.65 (2H, s), 7.50 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 6.41 (1H, br. m), 4.55 (1H, br. m), 3.54 (4H, dd, \downarrow 6.9Hz), 3.39 (3H, s), 3.20-3.00 (2H, m), 1.11 (6H, t, \downarrow 6.9Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 5 60V) 534.

EXAMPLE 33

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-morpholino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

10 Prepared from Intermediate 10 and morpholine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 365K) 10.49 (1H, br. s), 8.69 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.1Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.87 (1H, br. s), 4.62 (1H, m), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.70-3.55 (8H, m), 3.20-3.00 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 548.

15 EXAMPLE 34

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-propyloxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and sodium n-propoxide, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 390K) 8.69 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.50 (1H, br. m), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 4.66 (1H, m), 4.20 (2H, t, \downarrow 6.6Hz), 3.82 (3H, s), 3.25-3.00 (2H, m), 1.68 (2H, m, \downarrow 6.8Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 521.

EXAMPLE 35

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-phenoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and sodium phenoxide, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.25 (1H, m), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.40-7.10 (7H, m), 4.52 (1H, m), 4.41 (1H, m), 3.76 (3H, s), 3.10-2.80 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 555.

EXAMPLE 36

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-n-propylamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

35 Prepared from Intermediate 10 and n-propylamine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 390K) 10.38 (1H, br. s), 8.67 (2H, s), 7.51 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz),

7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.60 (1H, m), 6.44 (1H, m), 4.68 (1H, m), 3.77 (3H, s), 3.25-3.00 (4H, m), 1.53 (2H, q, \downarrow 14.3, 7.2Hz), 0.88 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 520.

5 **EXAMPLE 37**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-[4-methoxy-6-(2-hydroxyethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and 2-hydroxyethylamine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 350K) 10.57 (1H, s), 8.72 (2H, s), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 6.78-6.68 (1H, m), 4.62 (1H, m), 3.77 (3H, s), 3.50 (2H, d, \downarrow 6.0Hz), 3.35 (2H, d, \downarrow 5.65Hz), 3.17-3.02 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 522.

EXAMPLE 38

15 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-(4-carboxypiperidinyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and ethyl piperidine-4-carboxylate, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 390K) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.76 (1H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.45 (1H, m), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.55-4.30 (2H, m), 3.72 (3H, s), 3.10-2.80 (2H, m), 1.90-1.75 (2H, m), 1.50-1.30 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 590.

EXAMPLE 39

25 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-piperazinyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and N-BOC piperazine, followed by hydrolysis and BOC deprotection: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.58 (1H, s), 8.72 (3H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.24 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.86 (1H, m), 4.56 (1H, m), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.64 (4H, t, \downarrow 5.0Hz), 3.17-3.00 (2H, m), 2.75 (4H, t, \downarrow 5.0Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 547.

EXAMPLE 40

35 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-(N'-t-butyloxycarbonylpiperazinyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

Prepared from Intermediate 10 and N-BOC piperazine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆, 390K) 10.34 (1H, s), 8.67 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 7.0Hz), 7.52 (1H, m), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.65 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.6Hz), 4.70 (1H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.70 (4H, m), 3.40 (4H, m), 3.30-3.10 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 647.

EXAMPLE 41

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-methyl-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

10 Prepared from Intermediate 3 and 6-methyl-2,4-di-(*n*-propylsulphonyl)pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.27 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.58 (1H, s), 4.66 (1H, m), 3.44-2.90 (4H, m), 2.28 (3H, s), 1.67-1.59 (2H, m), 0.96 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 552.

15

EXAMPLE 42

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-benzylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

20 Prepared from Intermediate 3 and 4,6-di-(benzylsulphonyl)pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.85 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.62 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.4Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 7.30-7.19 (7H, m), 7.02 (1H, s), 4.71 (1H, m), 3.29-2.97 (2H, m), 1.89 (2H, s); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 586.

25

EXAMPLE 43

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-carboxy-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 3 and methyl 2,6-di-(*n*-propylsulphonyl)pyrimidine-4-carboxylate, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.85 (1H, s), 8.76 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.56 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.26 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.74 (1H, m), 3.74-2.98 (4H, m), 1.70-1.62 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.5Hz), 0.97 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 582.

EXAMPLE 44

35 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-methyl-4-(propylaminocarbonyl)-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

Prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloro-4-methyl-6-(*n*-propylamino-carbonyl) pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.82 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 8.32 (1H, br. s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.31 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.00 (1H, s), 4.75 (1H, m), 3.30-3.10 (4H, m), 2.30 (3H, s), 1.54-1.47 (2H, q, \downarrow 14.6, 7.4Hz), 0.87 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 531.

EXAMPLE 45

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-[6-methyl-4-(diethylaminocarbonyl)-pyrimidin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid

10 Prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloro-4-methyl-6-(diethylamino-carbonyl) pyrimidine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.34 (1H, s), 8.67 (1H, s), 7.51 (2H, d, \downarrow 6.3Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 6.54 (1H and 1H, together 2H, s), 4.75 (1H, m), 3.35 (4H, m), 3.23-3.07 (2H, m), 2.30 (3H, s), 1.13 (6H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 545.

15

EXAMPLE 46

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-carboxy-2-iso-butylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 3 and methyl 2,6-di-(iso-butylsulphonyl) 20 pyrimidine-4-carboxylate, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.26 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.75 (1H, m), 3.39-3.02 (4H, m), 2.14-2.07 (1H, m), 0.98 (6H, d, \downarrow 3.3Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 596.

25

EXAMPLE 47

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(6-carboxy-2-hexylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

Prepared from Intermediate 3 and methyl 2,6-di-(*n*-hexylsulphonyl) 30 pyrimidine-4-carboxylate, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, s), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.36 (1H, s), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.77-4.71 (1H, m), 3.40-3.00 (4H, m), 1.65 (2H, m), 1.36 (2H, m), 1.24 (2H, t, \downarrow 3.3Hz), 0.82 (3H, t, \downarrow 6.9Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 624.

EXAMPLE 48

35 **S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylmethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 7 and 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 8.70 (2H, s), 8.10 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.24 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 6.95 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 5.18 (2H, s), 4.52 (1H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.15-2.90 (2H, m); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 480.

EXAMPLE 49

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4,6-propyloxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

10 Prepared from Intermediate 3 and 2-chloro-4,6-di-n-propoxy-1,3,5-triazine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.84 (1H, br. s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.00 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.52 (1H, m), 3.15-2.80 (2H, m), 1.64 (4H, m), 0.89 (6H, m); m/z (EI $^+$, 60V) 549.

15 **EXAMPLE 50**

S-Methyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(N-methyl-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propionate

The title compound (350mg, 80%) was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 1 starting from S-Methyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(N-methylamino)propionate hydrochloride (500mg 1.19mmol): δ H (CDCl $_3$) 8.55 (2H, s), 7.80 (1H, s), 7.50 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 5.40 (1H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 3.95 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.50 (2H, m), 3.10 (3H, s); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 521.

25 **EXAMPLE 51**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(N-methyl-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 50 by the method of Example 2: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.81 (s, 1H), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.51 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.23 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 5.34 (1H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.22 (2H, m), 2.92 (3H, s); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 507.

EXAMPLE 52

R-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from R-ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl-2-aminopropionate hydrochloride in an analogous fashion to the compounds of Examples 1 and 2: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.84 (s, 1H), 8.72 (2H, s), 8.15 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.55 (1H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.12 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 4.5Hz), 3.01 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.8, 10.3Hz)); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 493.

EXAMPLE 53

S-Ethyl 3-[4-N-methyl-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(N-methyl-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propionate

To a solution of the ethyl ester analogue of the compound of Example 50 (310mg, 0.59mmol) in DMF (10ml) was added cesium carbonate (388mg, 1.18mmol) and iodomethane (390 μ l, 590mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16h. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and extracted with ethyl acetate (50ml). The organics were washed with water (2 x 50ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed (silica; EtOAc/Hexane 1:1) to give the title compound as a white solid (100mg, 31%): δ H (CDCl $_3$) 8.35 (1H, d), 7.20 (2H, d), 7.00 (2H, d), 5.10 (1H, m), 4.10 (2H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.49 (3H, s), 3.40 (1H, m), 3.30 (1H, m), 2.80 (3H, m), 1.20 (3H, m); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 549.

EXAMPLE 54

S-3-[4-N-Methyl-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)-phenyl]-2-(N-methyl-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 53 in an analogous manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d_6) 8.37, (1H, s), 8.32 (1H, s), 7.18 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.11 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 5.24 (1H, dd, \downarrow 11.0, 5.3Hz), 3.85 (6H, s), 3.36 (3H, s), 3.19 (2H, m), 2.77 (3H, s); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 521.

30

EXAMPLE 55

S-Ethyl [4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[6-chloropyridazin-3-yl]amino]propionate

A solution of the compound of Intermediate 3 (420mg, 1mmol) in CH $_3$ CN (2ml) was treated with DIPEA (0.36ml, 2.1mmol) and 3,6-dichloropyridazine (164mg, 1.1 mmol) and heated to reflux temperature for

36h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue re-dissolved in EtOH (2.5 ml) and a further portion of pyridazine (82mg, 0.55mmol) and DIPEA (0.18ml, 1.1mmol) were added. The resulting mixture was heated to reflux for 48h, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (20ml) and washed with 10% citric acid (2 x 10ml), NaHCO₃ (2 x 10ml) and brine (10ml), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The product was purified by chromatography (silica 2-5% MeOH/DCM) to give the title compound as a white solid (80mg, 16%): δH (DMSO d₆) 10.85 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.56 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.50 (1H, d, J 7.7Hz), 7.39 (1H, d, J 9.3Hz), 7.26 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.02 (1H, d, J 9.3Hz), 4.20 (1H, m), 4.06 (2H, q, J 7.1Hz), 3.10 (2H, m), 1.12 (3H, t, J 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 494.

EXAMPLE 56

15 **S-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[(6-chloropyridazin-3-yl)amino]propanoic acid**

The title compound (50mg, 79%) was prepared from the compound of Example 55 by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2 (67mg, 0.14mmol): δH (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.37 (1H, d, J 9.3Hz), 7.35 (1H, m), 7.26 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.01 (1H, d, J 9.3Hz), 4.67 (1H, m), 3.17 (1H, dd, J 18.8, 5.0Hz), 2.96 (1H, dd, J 22.6, 8.9Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 466.

EXAMPLE 57

25 **S-Ethyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate**

2-Chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (8.05g, 45.8mmol) was added to a solution of (S)-4-nitrophenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (5.0g, 38.2mmol) and DIPEA (13.6ml, 78.3mmol) in acetonitrile (80ml) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16h, concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between EtOAc (100ml) and NaHCO₃ solution (100ml). The organic layer was washed with 10% citric acid solution (100ml), NaHCO₃ solution (100ml) and water (100ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by chromatography (silica; EtOAc/Hexane 1:1) to give the title compound (6.66g, 97%): δH (CDCl₃) 8.10 (2H, d, J 9.0Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, J 9.0Hz), 6.10 (1H, m), 5.0 (1H,

m), 4.1 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.92 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.30 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 378.

EXAMPLE 58

5 **S-Ethyl-3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate**

Palladium (10% on charcoal) (660mg) was added to a solution of the compound of Example 57 (6.66g, 24.3mmol) in EtOH (100ml) and stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 16h. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the solution concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a pink solid (5.26g, 86%) which was used without further purification: δ H (CDCl₃) 6.90 (2H, d), 6.60 (2H, d), 5.75 (1H, d), 4.90 (1H, m), 4.10 (2H, q), 3.95 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 1.30 (3H, t); m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 348.

15 **EXAMPLE 59**

S-Ethyl-3-[4-(2,6-dichlorophenylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate

2,6-Dichlorobenzoyl chloride (0.22ml, 1.5mmol) was added to a solution of the compound of Example 58 (0.50g, 1.4mmol) and NMM (0.17ml, 1.5mmol) in DCM (10ml). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 72h, then partitioned between DCM (50ml) and NaHCO₃ solution (50ml). The organic layer was washed with 10% citric acid solution (50ml), NaHCO₃ solution (50ml) and water (50ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a pink solid (0.61g, 82%) which was used without further purification: δ H (CDCl₃) 7.60 (2H, d), 7.30 (3H, m), 7.10 (2H, d), 5.90 (1H, d), 4.90 (1H, m), 4.20 (2H, m), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.89 (3H, s), 3.20 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 520.

30 **EXAMPLE 60**

S-3-[4-(2,6-Dichlorophenylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2 from the compound of Example 59: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.70 (1H, s), 8.15 (2H, d), 7.50 (6H, m), 7.25 (2H, d), 4.50 (1H, m), 3.75 (6H, m), 3.00 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 492.

EXAMPLE 61**S-Ethyl-3-[4-(2-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylphenylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate**

5 The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 59 using 2-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylbenzoyl chloride: δ H (CDCl₃) 7.6 (5H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.10 (2H, d, J 8.0Hz), 5.90 (1H, d, J 6.0Hz), 5.0 (1H, m), 4.2 (2H, q), 3.90 (2 x 3H, s), 3.20 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, t); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 538.

10

EXAMPLE 62**S-3-[4-(2-Fluoro-6-trifluoromethylphenylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propanoic acid**

15 The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 61 by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Examaple 2: δ H (DMSO d₆) 8.10 (2H, m), 7.80 (3H, m), 7.50 (2H, m), 7.30 (2H, m), 4.50 (1H, m), 3.70 (6H, s), 3.00 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 510.

20

EXAMPLE 63**S-Ethyl-3-[4-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminophenyl]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate**

25 2-Chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (0.30g, 1.7mmol) was added to a solution of the compound of Example 58 (0.50g, 1.4mmol) and DIPEA (0.60ml, 3.2mmol) in CH₃CN (10ml). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 72h, then concentrated *in vacuo*, partitioned between EtOAc (50ml) and NaHCO₃ solution (50ml). The organic layer was washed with 10% citric acid solution (50ml), NaHCO₃ solution (50ml) and water (50ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as an off white solid (0.23g, 32%) which was used without further purification: δ H (CDCl₃) 7.5 (2H, d, J 9.0Hz), 7.10 (2H, d, J 9.0Hz), 6.05 (1H, d, J 6.0Hz), 5.0 (1H, m), 4.15 (2H, q), 4.05 (6H, s), 3.95 (6H, s), 3.20 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 487.

35

EXAMPLE 64**S-3-[4-(4,6-Dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminophenyl]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propanoic acid**

The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 63 by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.00 (1H, s), 8.20 (2H, d), 7.55 (2H, d), 7.20 (2H, d), 4.55 (1H, m), 3.90 (6H, s), 3.80 (6H, s), 3.00 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 459.

5

EXAMPLE 65

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)phenoxy]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate

A solution of Intermediate 11 (0.50g, 1.43 mmol) in DMF (10ml) was 10 treated with caesium carbonate (0.94g, 2.86mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 15min. 2-Chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine (0.25g, 1.43mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 16h then concentrated *in vacuo*, and partitioned between EtOAc (50ml) and water (50ml). The organic layer was separated, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to 15 give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.47g, 67%): δ H (DMSO d₆) 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 7.0Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 7.0Hz), 5.90 (1H, d), 5.00 (1H, m), 4.20 (2H, m), 4.00 (12H, s), 3.20 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 488.

20

EXAMPLE 66

S-3-[4-(4,6-Dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)phenoxy]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 65, by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d₆) 8.00 (1H, s), 25 7.35 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.10 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 4.50 (1H, m), 3.85 (6H, s), 3.79 (6H, s), 3.77 (6H, s), 3.20 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 460.

EXAMPLE 67

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)phenoxy]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propionate

A solution of Intermediate 11 (0.50g, 1.43 mmol) in DMF (10ml) was treated with caesium carbonate (0.94g, 2.86mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 15min. 2,6-Dichlorobenzyl bromide (0.38g, 1.58mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 16h then concentrated *in vacuo*, and 35 partitioned between EtOAc (50ml) and water (50ml). The organic layer was separated, washed with water (2 x 50ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated

5 *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (silica; EtOAc/Hexane 1:1) to give the title compound as an oil (0.26g, 36%): δ H (DMSO d_6) 7.45 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.35 (1H, m), 7.10 (2H, d), 6.90 (2H, d), 5.8 (1H, d), 5.25 (2H, s), 4.10 (2H, m), 3.90 (6H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 1.3 (3H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 507.

EXAMPLE 68

S-3-[4-(2,6-Dichlorobenzyl)phenoxy]-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]propanoic acid

10 The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 67, by hydrolysis in a similar manner to Example 2: δ H (DMSO d_6) 8.10 (1H, d), 7.50 (2H, m), 7.45 (1H, m), 7.25 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 6.95 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 5.15 (2H, m), 4.50 (1H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.00 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 479.

15

EXAMPLE 69

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-(propylsulphonyl)pyrazin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid

20 The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 1 starting from Intermediate 3 and Intermediate 12, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.86 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.40 (1H, d, \downarrow 2.3Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, \downarrow 2.3Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.37 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.0Hz), 7.18 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.80 (1H, br. q), 3.38-3.22 (3H, m), 3.10 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 7.0Hz), 1.55-1.46 (2H, m), 0.88 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 25 538.

EXAMPLE 70

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-chloropyrazin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid

30 The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 5 starting from Intermediate 3 and 2,3-dichloropyrazine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 12.81 (1H, br. s), 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.99 (1H, d, \downarrow 2.7Hz), 7.61 (1H, d, \downarrow 2.7Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 4.68-
 35 4.61 (1H, m), 3.22 (2H, m); m/z (EI $^+$, 70V) 466.

EXAMPLE 71**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[6-chloropyrazin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid**

5 The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 5 starting from Intermediate 3 and 2,6-dichloropyrazine, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.82 (1H, br. s), 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.97 (1H, s), 7.84 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.72 (1H, s), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 4.51 (1H, ddd, \downarrow 8.9, 8.0, 4.9Hz), 3.15 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 4.4Hz), 2.96 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 9.1Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 10 70V) 466.

EXAMPLE 72**S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-chloroquinoxalin-2-ylamino]propionate**

15 The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 5 starting from Intermediate 3 and 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline. The product contains some ethoxyethylester as a result of transesterification in the ethoxyethanol used as solvent in this case: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.38 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.76 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.65-7.41 (6H, m), 7.32 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 4.82-4.75 (1H, m), 4.17-4.06 (2H, m), 3.40-3.20 (2H, m), 1.14 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 544. For the ethoxyethyl ester: δ H (DMSO d₆) 3.47-3.42 (m), 0.97 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.0Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 588.

EXAMPLE 73**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-chloroquinoxalin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid**

25 The title compound was prepared from the compound of Example 72 by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.84 (1H, br. s), 10.81 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.76 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 7.63-7.61 (2H, m), 7.54 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.46-41 (1H, m), 7.33-7.25 (3H, m), 4.86-4.79 (1H, m), 3.30-3.26 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 516.

EXAMPLE 74**S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-phenoxyquinoxalin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid**

The title compound was prepared in an analogous manner to the compound of Example 5 starting from Intermediate 3 and Intermediate 14 followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 12.90 (1H, br. s), 10.83 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.57-7.23 (14H, m), 4.91-4.84 (1H, m), 3.30 (2H, br. d J 6.6Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 574.

EXAMPLE 75

S-Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-morpholinoquinoxalin-2-ylamino]propionate

A mixture of the compound of Example 73 (300mg, 0.55mmol), morpholine (58 μ L, 0.66mmol) and DIPEA (192 μ L, 1.1mmol) in ethoxyethanol (2ml) was heated at reflux overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in DCM, washed with dil. HCl, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (silica; EtOAc/Hexane 6:4) gave the title compound (280mg) as a brown oil, which contains some of the corresponding ethoxyethyl ester from transesterification: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.61-7.27 (8H, m), 6.70 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 4.75 (1H, m), 4.21-4.07 (2H, m and ethoxyethyl ester), 3.86-3.80 (2H, m), 3.71-3.66 (2H, m), 3.50 (m, ethoxyethyl ester), 3.30 (2H, m), 3.12-3.17 (2H, m), 2.97-2.91 (2H, m), 1.16 (t, J 7.1Hz) and 1.00 (t, J 7.0Hz) together (3H); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 595, 639 (ethoxyethyl ester).

EXAMPLE 76

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[3-morpholinoquinoxalin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by starting from the compound of Example 75 followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d_6) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.61-7.26 (8H, m), 6.55 (1H, d, J 7.8Hz), 4.74 (1H, m), 3.84-3.79 (2H, m), 3.69-3.64 (2H, m), 3.30-3.20 (2H, m), 3.20-3.10 (2H, m), 2.93-2.88 (2H, m); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 567.

EXAMPLE 77

Ethyl 2-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)benzyl]-3-[6-(propylsulphonyl)-pyrimidin-4-ylamino]propionate

A mixture of Intermediate 19 (440mg, 1.11mmol) Intermediate 13 (271mg, 0.93mmol) and DIPEA (193 μ L, 1.1mmol) in CH_3CN (5ml) was stirred at

room temperature for 2h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in DCM, washed with dil. HCl, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (silica; MeOH/DCM 5:95) gave the title compound as a colourless oil (400mg): δH (DMSO d_6) 10.85

5 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, s), 8.30 (1H, br. t, J 5.7Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.10 (1H, s), 3.97 (2H, q, J 7.4Hz), 3.60 (2H, br. m), 3.36-3.27 (4H, m), 2.99, (1H, m), 1.58 (2H, sext, J 7.5Hz), 1.03 (3H, t, J 7.1Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J 7.4Hz): m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 580.

10 **EXAMPLE 78**

2-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)benzyl]-3-[6-(propylsulphonyl)-pyrimidin-4-ylamino]propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by hydrolysis from the compound of Example 77 in a similar manner to Example 2.: δH (DMSO d_6) 12.38 (1H, br. s), 10.85 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, s), 8.57 (1H, s), 8.30 (1H, br. m), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.21 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.12 (1H, s), 3.55 (2H, br. m), 3.33-3.29

15 (4H, m), 2.95-2.83, (1H, m), 1.59 (2H, sext, J 7.6Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, J 7.4Hz): m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 552.

20 **EXAMPLE 79**

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-benzyloxybenzeneamino) propionate

A solution of Intermediate 20 (500mg, 1.3mmol), 3-benzyloxyaniline (1.1equiv) and rhodium (II) acetate dimer (5 mol%) in anhydrous toluene

25 (20ml) were stirred at 80° for 7h. The mixture was cooled and the volatiles removed *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (silica; 1%MeOH/DCM) to give the title compound (500mg, 70%): δH (CDCl_3) 8.50 (2H, s), 8.06 (1H, br. s), 7.49 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.43-7.26 (6H, m), 7.14 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.05 (1H, t, J 8.5Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, J 7.3Hz), 6.24 (2H, m), 30 5.00 (2H, s), 4.40-4.08 (4H, m), 3.13 (1H, dd, J 13.4, 7Hz), 3.02 (1H, dd, J 13.4, 5.9Hz), 1.20 (3H, t, J 7.2Hz): m/z (EI^+ , 70V) 564.

EXAMPLE 80

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylthiobenzeneamino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from 3-propylthioaniline: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 7.72-7.58 (2H, m), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.10 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.04 (1H, t, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 6.68 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 6.57 (1H, s), 6.42 (1H, d), 4.40-4.10 (3H, m), 3.25-3.07 (2H, m), 2.83 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz), 1.63 (2H, m), 1.21 (3H, t, \downarrow 6.8Hz), 1.01 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 532.

EXAMPLE 81

10 Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-ethoxycarbonylbenzeneamino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from ethyl 4-aminobenzene carboxylate: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.58 (2H, s), 7.85 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.8Hz), 7.56-7.51 (3H, m), 7.15 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.56 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.8Hz), 4.70-4.60 (1H, br. m), 4.55-4.45 (1H, br. m), 4.32 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 4.16 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.30-3.14 (2H, m), 1.33 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.23 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 530.

EXAMPLE 82

20 Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphonylbenzeneamino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by oxidation of the compound of Example 80 with mCPBA: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.47 (2H, s), 8.36 (1H, br. s), 7.51 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.30 (1H, t, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.01 (1H, m), 6.78 (1H, m), 4.61 (1H, br. m), 4.40 (1H, br. m), 4.10 (2H, q, \downarrow 5.9Hz), 3.15 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 5.6Hz), 3.05 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.9, 6.3Hz), 2.95 (2H, m), 1.61 (2H, m), (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 564.

EXAMPLE 83

30 Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphinylbenzeneamino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by oxidation of the compound of Example 80 with mCPBA: δ H (CDCl₃) 9.11 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.3Hz), 8.44 (2H, s), 7.56 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 7.21 (1H, t, \downarrow 7.8Hz), 7.12 (2H, m), 6.80-6.64 (3H, m), 4.65-4.35 (2H, br. m), 4.10 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.20-3.00 (2H, m), 2.70-2.50 (2H, m), 1.80-1.50 (2H, m), (3H, t, \downarrow 8.7Hz), 0.99 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.5Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 548.

EXAMPLE 84**Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-ethylacetatobenzeneamino) propionate**

5 The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from ethyl 4-aminobenzene acetate: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.57 (2H, s), 7.81 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.17 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.06 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.8Hz), 6.55 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 4.30 (1H, br. m), 4.10 (4H, m), 3.48 (2H, s), 3.25-3.00 (2H, m), 1.20 (6H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 544.

10

EXAMPLE 85**Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-acetylbenzeneamino) propionate**

15 The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from 3-amino acetophenone: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 7.65 (1H, br. m), 7.40-7.10 (5H, m), 6.80 (1H, m), 4.50-4.30 (2H, br. m), 4.16 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.25-3.10 (2H, m), 2.54 (3H, s), 1.22 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V).

20

EXAMPLE 86**Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-chloropyridine-3-amino) propionate**

25 The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from 3-amino-2-chloro-pyridine: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 7.78 (1H, br. s), 7.70 (1H, d, \downarrow 4.7Hz), 7.56 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.04 (1H, m), 6.78 (1H, m, \downarrow 8.0, 1.3Hz), 4.87 (1H, br. m), 4.40-4.15 (3H, m), 3.18 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.7Hz), 3.11 (1H, dd, \downarrow 13.7, 6.6Hz), 1.23 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 493.

30

EXAMPLE 87**Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-benzoylbenzeneamino) propionate**

35 The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from 3-amino benzophenone: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.55 (2H, s), 7.72 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.70-7.40 (6H, m), 7.30-7.00 (6H, m), 6.80

(1H, m), 4.40 (1H, br. m), 4.15 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.40-3.20 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 562.

EXAMPLE 88

5 **Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-ethoxycarbonylbenzeneamino) propionate**

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from ethyl 3-aminobenzoate: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.44 (2H, s), 7.50 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.35 (1H, d, \downarrow 7.7Hz), 7.30-7.10 (4H, m), 6.77

10 (1H, m), 4.40 (1H, br. s), 4.31 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 4.09 (2H, m), 3.25 –3.00 (2H, m), 1.33 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.21 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 530.

EXAMPLE 89

15 **Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylthiopyridine-2-amino) propionate**

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from Intermediate 23: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.53 (2H, s), 8.11 (1H, s), 7.87 (1H, s), 7.54 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.19 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.17 (1H, s), 4.80 (1H, br. m), 4.21 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.21 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.5Hz), 3.09 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.0, 5.7Hz), 2.80 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.30 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 1.07 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 568.

EXAMPLE 90

25 **Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylsulphinylpyridine-2-amino) propionate**

The title compound was prepared by oxidation of the compound of Example 89 with mCPBA: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.55 (2H, s), 7.94 (2H, m), 7.52 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.12 (2H, m), 6.82 (1H, d), 4.90 (1H, m), 4.20 (2H, m), 3.40-3.00 (3H, m), 2.90-2.70 (1H, m), 2.00-1.60 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.07 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 584.

EXAMPLE 91

35 **Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propionate**

The title compound was prepared by oxidation of the compound of Example 89 with m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s),

8.19 (1H, s), 7.63 (1H, br. s), 7.51 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.17 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.14 (1H, s), 5.34 (1H, br. m), 4.21 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.30 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 3.35-3.10 (2H, m), 1.70 (2H, m), 1.29 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.01 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.5Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 598.

5

EXAMPLE 92

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloropyridine-2-amino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from 2-amino-5-chloro-pyridine: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 8.03 (1H, m), 7.59 (1H, m), 7.15 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.9Hz), 4.84 (1H, br. m), 4.15 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.30-3.10 (2H, m), 1.20 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz).

15

EXAMPLE 93

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-propylthiopyridine-2-amino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from 2-amino-4-propylthio-pyridine: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.51 (2H, s), 8.40 (1H, br. s), 7.81 (1H, d, \downarrow 5.6Hz), 7.49 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.13 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.44 (1H, dd, \downarrow 5.6, 1.6Hz), 6.19 (1H, d, \downarrow 1.2Hz), 4.95-4.72 (2H, m), 4.15 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.30-3.05 (2H, m), 2.80 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz), 1.70 (2H, m), 1.22 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 1.01 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz).

25

EXAMPLE 94

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by oxone oxidation of the compound of Example 93: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.56 (2H, s), 8.23 (1H, d, \downarrow 5.3Hz), 7.68 (1H, br. m), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.96 (1H, m), 6.90 (1H, s), 4.90 (1H, br. m), 4.19 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.1Hz), 3.40-3.10 (2H, m), 3.01 (2H, m), 1.70 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.02 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.5Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 565.

35

EXAMPLE 95

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-methoxycarbonyl-4-propylthiopyridine-2-amino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by a similar procedure to the compound of Example 79, starting from ethyl 2-amino-4-propylthio-pyridine-5-carboxylate: δ H (CDCl₃) 8.65 (1H, s), 8.53 (2H, s), 8.05 (1H, br. s), 7.52 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.20 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.20 (1H, s), 5.62 (1H, br. m), 4.92 (1H, br. m), 4.20 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.40-3.10 (2H, m), 2.72 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz), 1.72 (2H, m), 1.22 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.10 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz).

10 EXAMPLE 96

Ethyl 3-[4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-methoxycarbonyl-4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propionate

The title compound was prepared by oxone oxidation of the compound of Example 95: isolated crude and used without further purification in Example 112.

EXAMPLE 97

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-benzyloxybenzeneamino) propanoic acid

20 The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 79: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.6Hz), 7.42-7.26 (7H, m), 6.92 (1H, t, \downarrow 8.0Hz), 6.17 (3H, m), 4.97 (2H, s), 4.05 (1H, br. m), 3.29-2.89 (2H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 536.

25 EXAMPLE 98

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylthiobenzeneamino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 80: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 6.95 (1H, t, \downarrow 7.9Hz), 6.52-6.30 (3H, m), 4.10 (1H, br. m), 3.20-2.90 (2H, m), 2.80 (2H, t, \downarrow 7.2Hz), 1.52 (2H, m), 0.92 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 504.

EXAMPLE 99

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-carboxybenzeneamino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 81: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.65 (2H, d, J 8.7Hz), 7.53 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, J 8.6Hz), 6.60 (2H, d, J 8.7Hz), 4.22 (1H, br. m), 3.30-2.95 (2H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 5 70V) 574.

EXAMPLE 100

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphonylbenzeneamino) propanoic acid

10 The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 82: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (1H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.29 (3H, m), 7.28 (1H, s), 7.01 (1H, d, J 7.6Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J 8.1Hz), 6.55 (1H, d, J 8.9Hz), 4.20 (1H, br. m), 3.17-3.11 (3H, m), 2.91 (1H, dd, J 13.8, 8.7Hz), 1.48 (2H, m), 0.86 (3H, t, J 7.5Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 15 70V) 536.

EXAMPLE 101

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphinylbenzeneamino) propanoic acid

20 The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 83: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.75 (1H, br. s), 10.89 (1H, s), 8.80 (2H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.31 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.21 (1H, t, J 7.9Hz), 6.84 (1H, s), 6.76-6.68 (2H, m), 6.42 (1H, br. m), 3.33 (2H, t, J 8.9Hz), 3.30-2.50 (4H, m), 1.80-1.30 (2H, m), 0.93 (3H, t, J 7.2Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 25 70V) 520.

EXAMPLE 102

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-carboxymethylbenzeneamino) propanoic acid

30 The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 84: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 6.92 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 6.51 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 4.00 (1H, br. m), 2.95 (2H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 35 70V) 488.

35 **EXAMPLE 103**

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-acetylbenzeneamino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 85: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.29 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.30-7.10 (3H, m), 6.82 (1H, m), 6.20 (1H, br. m), 4.17 (1H, br. m), 3.20-2.90 (2H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 472.

EXAMPLE 104

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-pyridine-3-amino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 86: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.85 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.75-7.50 (3H, m), 7.40-7.10 (4H, m), 5.28 (1H, d, J 8.4Hz), 4.40 (1H, br. m), 3.15 (2H, d, J 5.9Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 467.

15

EXAMPLE 105

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-benzoylbenzeneamino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 87: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.90-7.40 (6H, m), 7.35-7.10 (3H, m), 7.05-6.80 (3H, m), 6.30 (1H, m), 4.14 (1H, br. m), 3.20-2.80 (2H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 534.

EXAMPLE 106

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-carboxybenzeneamino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 88: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.61 (1H, br. s), 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s); 7.54 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.13 (3H, m), 6.78 (1H, m), 6.20 (1H, br. m), 4.12 (1H, br. m), 3.20-2.90 (2H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 474.

EXAMPLE 107

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylthiopyridine-2-amino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 89: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 7.81 (1H, s), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.23 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.54 (1H, s), 4.56 (1H, m), 3.20-2.80 (4H, m), 1.63 (2H, m), 0.99 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.3Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 5

70V) 540.

EXAMPLE 108

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 90: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.48 (1H, br. s), 10.72 (1H, s), 8.65 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, s), 7.70-7.40 (3H, m), 7.20 (2H, m), 6.88 (1H, m), 4.40 (1H, br. m), 3.10-2.90 (2H, m), 2.90-2.50 (2H, m), 1.80-1.30 (2H, m), 0.85 (3H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 555.

15

EXAMPLE 109

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 91: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.84 (1H, s), 8.77 (2H, s), 8.18 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, br. m), 7.53 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.26 (3H, m), 4.60 (1H, m), 3.41 (2H, m), 3.30-3.10 (1H, m), 3.10-2.80 (1H, m), 1.50 (2H, m), 0.91 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.5Hz): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 571.

25

EXAMPLE 110

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloropyridine-2-amino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 92: δ H (DMSO d₆) 12.40 (1H, br. s), 10.71 (1H, s), 8.68 (2H, s), 7.79 (1H, s), 7.40 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 7.28 (1H, m), 7.12 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.4Hz), 6.91 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.2Hz), 6.47 (1H, d, \downarrow 8.9Hz), 4.45 (1H, m), 2.95 (1H, m), 2.77 (1H, m): m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 465.

EXAMPLE 111

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propanoic acid

The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 94: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.86 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, s), 8.19 (1H, d, J 5.3Hz), 7.55 (3H, m) 7.28 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.07 (1H, s), 6.88 (1H, m), 4.64 (1H, br. m), 3.27 (2H, t, J 7.7Hz), 3.12 (1H, m), 2.92 (1H, m), 1.50 (2H, m), 0.91 (3H, t, J 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 537.

EXAMPLE 112

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-4-propylsulphonylpyridine-2-amino) propanoic acid

10 The title compound was prepared by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis of the compound of Example 96: δ H (DMSO d₆) 13.0 (1H, br. s), 10.85 (1H, s), 8.78 (2H, s), 8.48 (1H, s), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.6Hz), 7.26 (3H, m), 4.70 (1H, br. m), 3.66 (2H, t, J 7.7Hz), 3.40-2.90 (2H, m), 1.58 (2H, m), 0.94 (3H, t, J 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 70V) 581.

15

EXAMPLE 113

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-4-trifluormethylpyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

20 The title compound was prepared from Intermediate 3 and methyl 2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine 5-carboxylate, followed by hydrolysis: δ H (DMSO d₆) 10.80 (1H, br s), 8.77 (1H, s), 8.75 (2H, s), 8.51 and 8.38 (together 1H, d, J 8.0Hz), 7.53 (2H, d, J 8.0Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, J 8.0Hz), 4.65-4.50 (1H, br m), 3.21 (1H, dd, J 13.9, 3.9Hz) and 3.03 (1H, dd, J 13.9, 10.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 60V) 545.

25

EXAMPLE 114

S-ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridinocarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-yl)propanoate and S-ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridinocarboxamidophenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonyl-1-oxido-4-pyrimidinio) propanoate

30 A solution of the compound of Example 6 (14.0g, 25.2mmol) and mCPBA (30g, 105mmol assuming 60% pure) in dichloromethane (300ml) were stirred at room temperature for 8h. The mixture was then treated with 10% aqueous sodium sulfite solution (200ml) and stirred for 5mins. A further 200ml of DCM was added before washing consecutively with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (200ml), brine (200ml) and water (200ml) dried

(MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The yellow solid obtained was chromatographed (silica; ethyl acetate→ethyl acetate/methanol (10%)) to afford S-ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridiniocarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-yl)propanoate (3.0g) and S-ethyl-3-[4-(3,5-dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridinioarboxamidophenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonyl-1-oxido-4-pyrimidinio) propanoate (5.5g).

These materials were used without further characterisation in Examples 115 and 116.

10 **EXAMPLE 115**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridiniocarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

A solution of the mono-N-oxide from Example 114 (3.0g, 5.2mmol) and lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.32g, 7.74mmol) in THF/H₂O (1:1, 100ml) was stirred overnight at room temperature. THF was removed by evaporation *in vacuo*, and water (100ml) added. The reaction mixture was made pH3 with hydrochloric acid (1M) and then filtered and precipitate collected and dried. Purification by recrystallisation (acetonitrile/H₂O) gave the title compound as a white powder (500mg, 17%). δH (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.72 (2H, s), 8.57 (1H, s), 8.45 (1H, d, J 7.7Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 4.78 (1H, dt, J 8.6, 5.0Hz), 3.2 (m, obscured by H₂O), 3.00 (2H, dd, J 13.9, 9.11Hz), 1.59 (2H, q, J 7.6Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, J 7.4Hz); m/z (EI⁺, 80V) 554.

25 **EXAMPLE 116**

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridiniocarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonyl-1-oxido-4-pyrimidinioamino)propanoic acid

A solution of the di-N-oxide from Example 114 (5.5g, 9.2mmol) and lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.6g, 13.8mmol) in THF/H₂O 1:1 (100ml) was stirred overnight at room temperature. The THF was then removed *in vacuo* and the remaining solution diluted with H₂O (100ml), before 1M HCl added to make the pH3. The precipitate was collected by filtration, dried to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (40g, 76%). δH (DMSO d₆) 10.83 (1H, s), 8.72 (2H, s), 8.57 (1H, s), 8.45 (1H, d, J 7.7Hz), 7.55 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.22 (1H, s), 4.78 (1H, m), 3.2 (m,

obscured by H_2O), 1.60 (2H, q, \downarrow 7.6Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.4Hz); m/z (EI $^+$, 80V) 572.

EXAMPLE 117

5 **3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylpyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid**

A mixture of Intermediate 25 (150mg), dirhodiumtetraacetate, (1.8mg, 5.1 μmols) and 2-amino-6-propylpyridine in anhydrous toluene (2.5mL) was agitated at ambient temperature for 0.5h then at 80°C for 6h. The resin 10 was filtered and then washed with DCM, DMF, methanol, water, methanol, DMF and DCM. The resin was treated with 50% trifluoroacetic acid in DCM (4.0ml) for 3h with agitation and filtered. The resin was then washed with a 4.0ml portion of DCM. The combined filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* to give the crude product (48mg) which was purified by preparative HPLC to 15 afford the title compound (2.7mg). HPLC-MS Retention time 2.19min; MH^+ 473.

HPLC-MS

20 HPLC-MS was performed on a Hewlett Packard 1100/MSD ES Single Quadropole system with diode array detector using a Luna C18(2) 50 x 2.0mm (3 μm) column, running a gradient of 95% [0.1% aqueous formic acid], 5% [0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile] to 10% [0.1% aqueous formic acid], 90% [0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile] over 2min, then maintaining the mobile phase at that ratio for a further 1min. Flow rate 0.8ml/min. MS 25 was acquired by API electrospray in positive ion mode, at 70V, scanning from 150 to 750amu.

30 The following compounds of Examples 118 – 168 were prepared in a similar manner to the compound of Example 117, each using the starting material shown in place of 2-amino-6-propylpyridine.

EXAMPLE 118

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-methylisoxazol-5-ylamino)propanoic acid

35 5-Amino-3-methylisoxazole gave the title compound (0.7mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.37min; MH^+ 435.

EXAMPLE 119

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[2-acetyl-5-(4-chlorophenyl)thien-3-ylamino]propanoic acid

5 2-Acetyl-3-amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)thiophene gave the title compound (2.6mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.90min; MH^+ 588.

EXAMPLE 120

10 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-methylquinol-6-ylamino)propanoic acid

6-Amino-2-methylquinoline gave the title compound (5.0mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.17min; MH^+ 495.

15 **EXAMPLE 121**

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(quinol-6-ylamino)propanoic acid

6-Aminoquinoline gave the title compound (3.3mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.15min; MH^+ 481

20

EXAMPLE 122

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(quinol-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Aminoquinoline gave the title compound (4.3mg)

25 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.20min; MH^+ 481.

EXAMPLE 123

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(quinol-3-ylamino)propanoic acid

30 3-Aminoquinoline gave the title compound (5.1mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.22min; MH^+ 481.

EXAMPLE 124

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-chloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidin-6-yl amino]propanoic acid

6-Amino-4-chloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine gave the title compound (1.4mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.63min; MH^+ 512.

5 **EXAMPLE 125**

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3, 5-dichloro-2, 6-difluoropyrid-4-ylamino) propanoic acid

4-Amino-3, 5-dichloro-2, 6-difluoropyridine gave the title compound (1.1mg)

10 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.81min; MH^+ 535.

EXAMPLE 126

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4, 6-dimethylpyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

15 2-Amino-4, 6-dimethylpyridine gave the title compound (3.9mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.11min; MH^+ 459.

EXAMPLE 127

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4, 6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylamino) propanoic acid

2-Amino-4, 6-dimethoxypyrimidine gave the title compound (3.0mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.56min; MH^+ 492.

EXAMPLE 128

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-methylpyrid-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

4-Amino-2-methylpyridine gave the title compound (1.3mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.09min; MH^+ 445.

30 **EXAMPLE 129**

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-chloropyrid-3-ylamino)propanoic acid

3-Amino-6-chloropyridine gave the title compound (2.7mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.52min; MH^+ 465.

35

EXAMPLE 130

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-bromopyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-5-bromo-2-pyridine gave the title compound (2.6mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.60min; MH^+ 510.

5

EXAMPLE 131

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2,6-dichloropyrid-4-ylamino)propanoic acid

4-Amino-2, 6-dichloropyridine gave the title compound (1.6mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.62min; MH^+ 499

EXAMPLE 132

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3,5-dibromopyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-3, 5-dibromopyridine gave the title compound (0.2mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.83min; MH^+ 589.

EXAMPLE 133

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-4, 6-dimethylpyrimidine gave the title compound (2.7mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.23min; MH^+ 460.

EXAMPLE 134

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-ethyl-6-methylpyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-3-ethyl-6-methylpyridine gave the title compound (1.3mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.23min; MH^+ 473.

30 **EXAMPLE 135**

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-ethylpyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-4-ethylpyridine gave the title compound (0.8mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.14min; MH^+ 459.

35

EXAMPLE 136

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-ethylpyrid-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-6-ethylpyridine gave the title compound (2.4mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.14min; MH^+ 459.

5

EXAMPLE 137

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2,5-dichloropyrid-3-ylamino)propanoic acid

3-Amino-2, 5-dichloropyridine gave the title compound (1.0mg)

10 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.68min; MH^+ 501.

EXAMPLE 138

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-trifluoromethylpyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

15 2-Amino-4-trifluoromethylpyrimidine gave the title compound (1.2mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.62min; MH^+ 500.

EXAMPLE 139

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-bromopyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

20 2-Amino-5-bromopyrimidine gave the title compound (0.6mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.56min; MH^+ 511.

EXAMPLE 140

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-chloropyrid-3-ylamino)propanoic acid

25 3-Amino-2-chloropyridine gave the title compound (2.5mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.52min; MH^+ 465.

EXAMPLE 141

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-trifluoromethyl-6-methylpyrimidin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid

2-Amino-4-trifluoromethyl-6-methylpyrimidine gave the title compound (3.1mg)

35 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.65min; MH^+ 514.

EXAMPLE 142

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dichloro-2-methylpyrimidin-5-ylamino) propanoic acid

5-Amino-4, 6-dichloro-2-methylpyrimidine gave the title compound (1.7mg)
5 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.55min; MH^+ 516.

EXAMPLE 143

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-5-ylamino) propanoic acid

10 5-Amino-4, 6-Dimethoxypyrimidine gave the title compound (0.9mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.43min; MH^+ 492.

EXAMPLE 144

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-benzyloxypyrid-2-ylamino) propanoic acid

15 2-Amino-3-benzyloxypyridine gave the title compound (2.8mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.33min; MH^+ 537.

EXAMPLE 145

20 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-(5-chloropyrid-2-yloxy)phenylamino] propanoic acid
4-(5-Chloropyrid-2-yloxy)aniline gave the title compound (1.7mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.73min; MH^+ 557.

EXAMPLE 146

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-5-phenylpyrid-6-ylamino) propanoic acid

6-Amino-2-chloro-5-phenylpyridine gave the title compound (0.5mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.87min MH^+ 541

30

EXAMPLE 147

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(1-oxidopyrid-3-ylamino)propanoic acid

3-Aminopyridine-1-oxide gave the title compound (1.1mg)

35 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.16min; MH^+ 447.

EXAMPLE 148

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-(4-methylphenyl)pyrimidin-2-ylamino] propanoic acid

2-Amino-4-(4-methylphenyl)pyrimidine gave the title compound (2.2mg)

5 HPLC-MS Retention time 2.57min; MH^+ 522.

EXAMPLE 149

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrimidin-2-ylamino] propanoic acid

10 2-Amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrimidine gave the title compound (0.8mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.67min; MH^+ 542.

EXAMPLE 150

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-chloro-6-pyrrolidinopyrimidin-2-ylamino) propanoic acid

15 2-Amino-4-chloro-6-pyrrolidinopyrimidine gave the title compound (3.2mg)
HPLC-MS Retention time 2.59min; MH^+ 537.

EXAMPLE 151

20 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-(chlorodifluoromethyl)-6-methyl pyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid

2-Amino-4-(chlorodifluoromethyl)-6-methylpyrimidine gave the title compound (0.6mg)

HPLC-MS Retention time 2.66min; MH^+ 532.

25

EXAMPLE 152

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3,5-difluorophenylamino)propanoic acid

3,5-Difluoroaniline gave the title compound (1 mg)

30 HPLC-MS Retention 2.67 min; MH^+ 466.

EXAMPLE 153

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)propanoic acid

35 2,4,6-Trimethylaniline gave the title compound (4 mg)

HPLC-MS Retention 2.77 min; MH^+ 472.

EXAMPLE 154**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2,6-diethylphenylamino)propanoic acid**

5 2,6-Diethylaniline gave the title compound (6 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.85 min; MH^+ 486

EXAMPLE 155**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-**

10 **(trifluoromethyl)phenylamino)propanoic acid**
3-(Trifluoromethyl)aniline gave the title compound (3 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.74 min; MH^+ 498.

EXAMPLE 156

15 **3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-propylphenylamino)propanoic acid**
2-Propylaniline gave the title compound (2 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.80 min; MH^+ 472.

20 **EXAMPLE 157**

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-ethylphenylamino)propanoic acid
4-Ethylaniline gave the title compound (2 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.72 min; MH^+ 458.

25

EXAMPLE 158**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3,4,5-trichlorophenylamino)propanoic acid**
3,4,5-Trichloroaniline gave the title compound (1 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.86 min; MH^+ 532.**EXAMPLE 159****3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3,4,5-trifluorophenylamino)propanoic acid**

35 3,4,5-Trifluoroaniline gave the title compound (3 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.70 min; MH^+ 484

EXAMPLE 160**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-benzylphenylamino)propanoic acid**

5 2-Benzylaniline gave the title compound (1 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.84 min; MH^+ 520

EXAMPLE 161**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylamino)propanoic acid**

10 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)aniline gave the title compound (1 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.87 min; MH^+ 566.

EXAMPLE 162**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-isopropylphenylamino)propanoic acid**

4-Isopropylaniline gave the title compound (2 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.80 min; MH^+ 472.

EXAMPLE 163**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenylamino)propanoic acid**

3-Trifluoromethoxyaniline gave the title compound (4 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.76 min; MH^+ 514.

25

EXAMPLE 164**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenylamino)propanoic acid**

2-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)aniline gave the title compound (4 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.75 min; MH^+ 516.

EXAMPLE 165**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenylamino)propanoic acid**

35 3-Chloro-4-fluoroaniline gave the title compound (6 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.70 min; MH^+ 482.

EXAMPLE 166**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-nitrophenylamino)propanoic acid**

5 3-Nitroaniline gave the title compound (2 mg)
HPLC-MS 2.62 min; MH^+ 475.

EXAMPLE 167**3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylamino)propanoic acid**

10 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoroaniline gave the title compound (1 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.72 min; MH^+ 502.

EXAMPLE 168

15 **3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-chlorophenylamino)propanoic acid**
3-Chloroaniline gave the title compound (1 mg)
HPLC-MS Retention 2.70 min; MH^+ 464.

20 The following assays can be used to demonstrate the potency and selectivity of the compounds according to the invention. In each of these assays an IC_{50} value was determined for each test compound and represents the concentration of compound necessary to achieve 50% inhibition of cell adhesion where 100% = adhesion assessed in the absence of the test compound and 0% = absorbance in wells that did not receive cells.

 $\alpha_4\beta_1$ Integrin-dependent Jurkat cell adhesion to VCAM-Ig

30 96 well NUNC plates were coated with F(ab)₂ fragment goat anti-human IgG Fc γ -specific antibody [Jackson Immuno Research 109-006-098: 100 μl at 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in 0.1M NaHCO₃, pH 8.4], overnight at 4°. The plates were washed (3x) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and then blocked for 1h in PBS/1% BSA at room temperature on a rocking platform. After washing (3x in PBS) 9 ng/ml of purified 2d VCAM-Ig diluted in PBS/1% BSA was added and the plates left for 60 minutes at room temperature on a rocking platform. The plates were washed (3x in PBS) and the assay then

performed at 37° for 30 min in a total volume of 200 μ l containing 2.5×10^5 Jurkat cells in the presence or absence of titrated test compounds.

5 Each plate was washed (2x) with medium and the adherent cells were fixed with 100 μ l methanol for 10 minutes followed by another wash. 100 μ l 0.25% Rose Bengal (Sigma R4507) in PBS was added for 5 minutes at room temperature and the plates washed (3x) in PBS. 100 μ l 50% (v/v) ethanol in PBS was added and the plates left for 60min after which the absorbance (570nm) was measured.

10

$\alpha_4\beta_7$ Integrin-dependent JY cell adhesion to MAdCAM-Ig

This assay was performed in the same manner as the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ assay except that MAdCAM-Ig (150ng/ml) was used in place of 2d VCAM-Ig and a sub-line of the β -lympho blastoid cell-line JY was used in place of Jurkat cells.

15

The IC₅₀ value for each test compound was determined as described in the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ integrin assay.

$\alpha_5\beta_1$ Integrin-dependent K562 cell adhesion to fibronectin

20 96 well tissue culture plates were coated with human plasma fibronectin (Sigma F0895) at 5 μ g/ml in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 2 hr at 37°C. The plates were washed (3x in PBS) and then blocked for 1h in 100 μ l PBS/1% BSA at room temperature on a rocking platform. The blocked plates were washed (3x in PBS) and the assay then performed at 37°C in a total volume of 200 μ l containing 2.5×10^5 K562 cells, phorbol-12-25 myristate-13-acetate at 10ng/ml, and in the presence or absence of titrated test compounds. Incubation time was 30 minutes. Each plate was fixed and stained as described in the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ assay above.

30

$\alpha_m\beta_2$ -dependent human polymorphonuclear neutrophils adhesion to plastic

96 well tissue culture plates were coated with RPMI 1640/10% FCS for 2h at 37°C. 2×10^5 freshly isolated human venous polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) were added to the wells in a total volume of 200 μ l in the presence of 10ng/ml phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate, and in the presence 35 or absence of test compounds, and incubated for 20min at 37°C followed by 30min at room temperature. The plates were washed in medium and

100 μ l 0.1% (w/v) HMB (hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, Sigma H5882) in 0.05M potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 added to each well. The plates were then left on a rocker at room temperature for 60 min. Endogenous peroxidase activity was then assessed using tetramethyl 5 benzidine (TMB) as follows: PMN lysate samples mixed with 0.22% H₂O₂ (Sigma) and 50 μ g/ml TMB (Boehringer Mannheim) in 0.1M sodium acetate/citrate buffer, pH 6.0 and absorbance measured at 630nm.

α IIb/ β 3-dependent human platelet aggregation

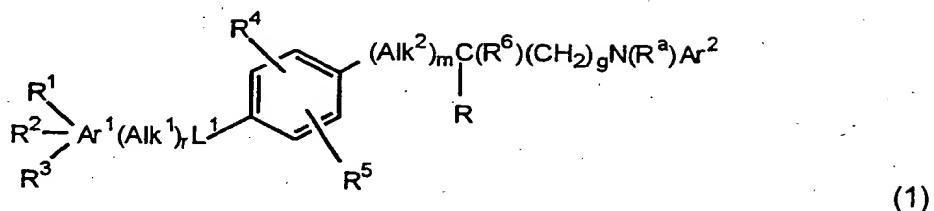
10 Human platelet aggregation was assessed using impedance aggregation on the Chronolog Whole Blood Lumiaggregometer. Human platelet-rich plasma (PRP) was obtained by spinning fresh human venous blood anticoagulated with 0.38% (v/v) tri-sodium citrate at 220xg for 10 min and diluted to a cell density of 6 x 10⁸/ml in autologous plasma. Cuvettes 15 contained equal volumes of PRP and filtered Tyrode's buffer (g/liter: NaCl 8.0; MgCl₂.H₂O 0.427; CaCl₂ 0.2; KCl 0.2; D-glucose 1.0; NaHCO₃ 1.0; NaHPO₄.2H₂O 0.065). Aggregation was monitored following addition of 2.5 μ M ADP (Sigma) in the presence or absence of inhibitors.

20 In the above assays the preferred compounds of the invention generally have IC₅₀ values in the α 4 β 1 and α 4 β 7 assays of 1 μ M and below. In the other assays featuring α integrins of other subgroups the same compounds had IC₅₀ values of 50 μ M and above thus demonstrating the potency and selectivity of their action against α 4 integrins.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (1)

5



wherein

Ar¹ is an aromatic or heteroaromatic group;

10 R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ which may be the same or different is each an atom or group -L²(Alk³)_tL³(R⁷)_u in which L² and L³ which may be the same or different is each a covalent bond or a linker atom or group, t is zero or the integer 1, u is an integer 1, 2 or 3, Alk³ is an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain and R⁷ is a hydrogen or halogen atom or a group selected from alkyl, -OR⁸ [where R⁸ is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted alkyl group], -SR⁸, -NR⁸R⁹ [where R⁹ is as just defined for R⁸ and may be the same or different], -NO₂, -CN, -CO₂R⁸, -SO₃H, -SO₂R⁸, -OCO₂R⁸, -CONR⁸R⁹, -OCONR⁸R⁹, -CSNR⁸R⁹, -COR⁸, -OCOR⁸, -N(R⁸)COR⁹, -N(R⁸)CSR⁹, -S O₂N(R⁸)(R⁹), -N(R⁸)SO₂R⁹, -N(R⁸)CON(R⁹)(R¹⁰), [where R¹⁰ is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted alkyl group] -N(R⁸)CSN(R⁹)(R¹⁰) or -N(R⁸)SO₂N(R⁹)(R¹⁰);

15 Alk¹ is an optionally substituted aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain;

20 L¹ is a covalent bond or a linker atom or group;

25 Alk² is a straight or branched alkylene chain;

m is zero or an integer 1;

R⁶ is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

r is zero or the integer 1;

30 R is a carboxylic acid (-CO₂H) or a derivative thereof;

R^a is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

g is zero or the integer 1;

Ar² is an optionally substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic group;

and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

2. A compound according to Claim 1 in which R is a -CO₂H group.
- 5 3. A compound according to Claims 1 or 2 in which Alk² is a -CH₂- chain and m is the integer 1.
4. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 in which R⁶ and R^a is each a hydrogen atom.
- 10 5. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 4 in which Ar¹ is a phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidyl group, wherein R¹ and R² is each a halogen atom, alkyl or haloalkyl group or alkoxy or haloalkoxy group and R³ is hydrogen.
- 15 6. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 5 in which (Alk¹)_rL¹ is a -CONH- group.
- 20 7. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 6 in which Ar² is an optionally substituted phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl or 1,3,5-triazinyl group.
8. A compound which is:
25 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphinylypyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
30 S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;
S-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-diethylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[3-Chloro-4-(3,5-dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylaminosulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-methylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

5 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methoxy-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

10 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-(2-hydroxyethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-(4-carboxypiperidinyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(4-methoxy-6-piperazinyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

15 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-methyl-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-benzylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

20 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-carboxy-2-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-chloropyridazin-3-yl- amino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphonylpyrazin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

25 3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(3-propylsulphonylbenzeneamino)propanoic acid;

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-chloro-4-propylsulphonylpyridin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-4-propylsulphonylpyridin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

30

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(5-carboxy-4-trifluoromethylpyrimidin-2-ylamino)propanoic acid;

S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloro-1-oxidopyridino-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-(6-propylsulphonylpyrimidin-4-ylaminoamino)propanoic acid;

5 S-3-[4-(3,5-Dichloropyrid-4-ylcarboxamido)phenyl]-2-[4-methoxy-6-(3-hydroxypropylamino)1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino]propanoic acid;
and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to
10 Claim 1 together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/03210

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D401/12 A61K31/44 C07D213/81 C07D251/46 C07D413/12
C07D409/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 36859 A (RICO JOSEPH G ;SEARLE & CO (US); YU STELLA S (US); CHEN BARBARA B) 9 October 1997 (1997-10-09) claim 1	1-9
X	WO 97 31907 A (GLAXO GROUP LTD ;WILLSON TIMOTHY MARK (US); MOOK ROBERT ANTHONY JR) 4 September 1997 (1997-09-04) claim 1	1-5, 7, 9

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "T" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 February 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/03/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax. (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Steendijk, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/03210

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BUCKLE D R ET AL: "Non thiazolidinedione antihyperglycaemic agents. 1: alpha-heteroatom substituted beta-phenylpropanoic acids" BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY LETTERS, GB, OXFORD, vol. 6, no. 17, 3 September 1996 (1996-09-03), pages 2121-2126, XP004135669 ISSN: 0960-894X see table, compound 12	1-5,7,9
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 198136 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A60, AN 1981-65116D XP002131504 & JP 56 090045 A (TOKUYAMA SODA KK), 21 July 1981 (1981-07-21) abstract	1-5,7
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 68, no. 25, 17 June 1968 (1968-06-17) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 114926, WOJCIECHOWSKA ET AL.: "Preparation of 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives of tyrosine" XP002131503 & Rocz.Chem. 41(9), 1621-1623 (1967) abstract	1-5,7
P,X, Y	WO 99 37618 A (ARCHIBALD SARAH CATHERINE ;CELLTECH THERAPEUTICS LTD (GB); WARRELL) 29 July 1999 (1999-07-29) claim 1	1-9
P,X, Y	WO 99 43642 A (ARCHIBALD SARAH CATHERINE ;CELLTECH THERAPEUTICS LTD (GB); WARRELL) 2 September 1999 (1999-09-02) claim 1	1-9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int'l. Application No

PCT/GB 99/03210

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9736859	A 09-10-1997	AU 2536097	A	22-10-1997
		CA 2250698	A	09-10-1997
		EP 0891325	A	20-01-1999
		US 5952381	A	14-09-1999
WO 9731907	A 04-09-1997	AU 2093597	A	16-09-1997
		BG 102792	A	31-08-1999
		BR 9707786	A	27-07-1999
		CA 2247443	A	04-09-1997
		CN 1218460	A	02-06-1999
		CZ 9802750	A	13-01-1999
		EP 0888317	A	07-01-1999
		HR 970110	A	30-04-1998
		NO 983940	A	27-10-1998
		PL 328871	A	01-03-1999
		SK 116398	A	13-04-1999
JP 56090045	A 21-07-1981	JP 1052477	B	08-11-1989
		JP 1568960	C	10-07-1990
WO 9937618	A 29-07-1999	AU 2432099	A	09-08-1999
WO 9943642	A 02-09-1999	AU 3260399	A	15-09-1999